North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1851. NO. 43.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

A Mine richer than those of "Ophir," easier of access than those on the "Yuba River," and as inexhaustible as the grains of sand upon the Surf-beaten Shore of the broad Pacific.

A Galaxy of Lotteries,

Unsurpassed in Brilliancy of conception, seldom equalled in the diversity of Capitals, and never excelled in their proportional arrangement, are all positively to be drawn in April.

One order to the truly fortunate, Far-famed and Old Established house of

PYFER & CO.
No. 1, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Is an endorsed guarantee of a Handsome Prize.

PROCLAIM IT TO THE WORLD!

Nearly one Hundred Thousand Dollars Cash paid for Prizes the last Month!

Such glorious luck never known before! Pyfer & Co., never fail to sell and pay the Large Prizes!

Be sure to address for a handsome Prize, the Old Established Prize Office of

PYFER & CO.
No. 1 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Gorgeous Schemes for April, 1851.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date April.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	$5	$18 00
2	37,500	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
3	26,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	6	22 00
4	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	37 00
5	40,000	78 Nos	18 drawn	10	50 00
7	27,500	75 Nos	11 drawn	8	30 00
8	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
9	5 of 15,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
10	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
11	15,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
12	52,428	75 Nos	12 drawn	15	55 00
14	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
15	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
16	30,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	10	35 00
17	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
18	3 of 10,000	72 Nos	13 drawn	5	15 00
19	40,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	12	45 00
21	5 of 12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	28 00
22	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
23	37,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
24	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
25	10,000	66 Nos	13 drawn	4	11 00
26	70,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	20	75 00
28	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	28 00
29	22,500	78 Nos	14 drawn	5	17 00
30	35,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	10	40 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

Correspondents will please bear in mind that the prices of Packages of Quarter Tickets only are published in this paper.

The Printed official drawings which Correspondents can rely upon as being correct, are always forwarded from Pyfer & Co's.

Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposit payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at Pyfer & Co's.

Remember—A Package of Tickets, can draw four of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, to the Old-Established, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.
No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.
April 1, 1851. 33—

SNOW HILL ACADEMY.

THE Ninth Session of this institution will commence in the

New Building,

on the Hill, on monday the 24th of March next.

In this institution young men are prepared for College or fitted for the ordinary duties of active life. At the urgent solicitation of the friends and patrons of the School, I will continue to act as instructor of the same, relying and confiding upon the good will and approbation of an enlightened community for encouragement and support. The discipline will be found to be mild and efficient, and every attention is paid to the intellectual and moral improvement of the student.

Good board can be obtained in or near the village at rates ranging from $5 to $7 per month, washing included.

TERMS.

Greek, Latin, and Mathematics, $12 per ses. of 5 mo.
Higher English, branches 8 " " do
Lower English, " 6 " " do

No deduction unless in cases of protracted sickness. No deviation from the above rates.

A. H. DOWELL, *Principal.*
Snow Hill, Feb. 25th, 1851. 38—4w.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All of the debts due said firm, and liabilities are to be settled by Barrett and Newsom, a transfer of the same having been made to them. BARRETT, NEWSOM & HOLDEN.
Dec. 28, 1850. 31—

Notice.

I HAVE now on hand all the Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, lately purchased from Barrett, Newsom & Holden, and will be making additions to the former stock as the custom may need. I will continue at the Brick Store House, nearly opposite to the Post Office, and will be thankful to receive a liberal patronage from punctual customers. THOS. W. HOLDEN.
Milton, N. C., Dec. 18, 1850. 31—

WIGS AND SCALPS!

TO those destitute of that great ornament, a good head of Hair, and those whose hair is falling, Dr. Quirk the Rejuvenator deems it only necessary to say that he has made arrangements to visit Raleigh on or by Monday the 24th inst., when he will be prepared to remedy defective Heads, or curing diseases of the Head and restoring the Hair of those inclined to baldness. A certain remedy is now offered for the defective or diseased Heads, if applied to on his arrival, which will be published. Stop cannot exceed 4 or 5 days.

THOMAS QUIRK, of 490 Broadway, N. Y.
March 19, 1851. 39—

FREEMAN, HODGES, & Co.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

No. 58 Liberty Street, New York,
(Between Broadway and Nassau.)

ARE now receiving a rich and beautiful assortment of Fancy Silk and Millinery Goods, to which we would particularly invite the attention of all Cash Purchasers, and will make it an object for them to give us a call, as we are determined to sell our assortment for Cash, lower than ever before offered in this market.

Milliners can supply themselves with every article in their line, at about the cost of Importation or Auction prices. Many of our goods are manufactured expressly for our own sale, and cannot be surpassed for beauty or low prices.

Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons, a large variety.
Silks and Satins for Bonnets.
Crapes, Crape Lisses, Tarletons and Illusion Laces.
Trimmings for Hats, Caps and Dresses.
Jenny Lind Caps, Party and Opera Head Dresses.
Embroidered Capes, Collars, Cuffs, and Chemisetts,
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings, Swiss and Muslin.
Thread, Brussels, Valenciene, Silk and Lisle Thread Laces.
Embroidered, Reveire and Plain Linen Cambric Hkfs.
Gloves and Mitts, Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Sewing Silk.
Scarfs, Cravats and Dress Hkfs.
Swiss, Jaconett, Book Muslin, and Bishop Lawns.
Embroidered, Damask and Plain Canton Crape Shawls.
A full assortment of Straw Goods.
French and American Artificial Flowers.
With a large variety not mentioned above.

All wishing to avoid paying long prices will make money by calling and satisfying themselves.
Jan. 25, 1851. 25—8t.

$400 REWARD.
A PROCLAMATION,
By His Excellency, David S. Reid,

GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one Thomas Pitt, late of the County of Edgecombe, did lately in the County of Cumberland in this State, murder one Tilman Hunt, late of the County of Guilford, and that the said Thomas Pitt has fled from justice and escaped beyond the limits of this State;

Now, therefore, to the end that the said Thomas Pitt may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my proclamation offering a reward of Four Hundred Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of the said County of Cumberland.

DESCRIPTION.

The said Thomas Pitt is described as being 23 or 24 years of age, five feet ten inches high, light hair approaching red, has a down cast look, would weigh 160 or 165 pounds, teeth not very sound and upper ones project, cheek bones prominent, and has freckles on his face and hands. He was last heard of in Petersburg, where he passed under an assumed name.

Given under my hand, and with the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 19th day of March, A. D. 1851.

DAVID S. REID.

By order of the Governor.
THOMAS SETTLE, Jr. *Private Sec.*

The Baltimore Sun, the Richmond Examiner, the Norfolk Argus, and the South Side Democrat, (Petersburg,) will copy the above four times each, and forward accounts.

March 19, 1850. 40—

LAW SCHOOL,
AT HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 15th of January, 1851, and continue until the 7th of June following.

Young gentlemen who are desirous of reading law with the undersigned, will do well to attend at the first of the session, so that they may be formed into the necessary classes. This will benefit the pupil as well as lighten the labors of the teachers.

The one or the other of the instructors will have charge of the School nearly all the year, and during a portion of the time both will be here to give instruction.

Text-books can be had here at the prices charged by Mr. E. J. Hale of Fayetteville.

NTuition fees for the whole course of legal instruction, will be one hundred dollars.

J. L. BAILEY,
F. NASH.
Hillsboro', Jan. 1, 1850. 17—2m.

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.
ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT'S.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month				$18 00
Single	do	do		10 00
do	do	week		3 50
do	do	day		75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.
January 28, 1851 24—

To all Whom may concern.

BALTIMORE, January 24, 1851.

I HEREBY give notice, that no person has a right to sell "Buck's Patent Cooking Stove," in the State of North Carolina, except my authorized agent, or use the same unless purchased of me or my agent, I being the sole proprietor of the Patent-right for said State, by assignment and power of Attorney from Darius Buck, patentee, as is recorded in U. S. Patent Office, in Liber VI, page 114. And further, that I will prosecute all persons infringing on said patent.

BURR PECK.

N. B.—JOSEPH WOLTERING, of Raleigh, N. C., is my only authorized agent.

BURR PECK.
February 8, 1851. 29—

Muster Rolls of the War of 1812.

IN PRESS at the Raleigh Times Printing Office, and will shortly be published, the Muster Rolls of the Soldiers of the War of 1812, detached from the Militia of North Carolina, under requisitions from the President of the United States. Published in pursuance of the Resolutions of the General Assembly of January 28, 1851, under the direction of the Adjutant General.

The work will make, probably, upwards of 100 pages, and will be out in about three weeks. A limited number of extra copes will be printed, and may be obtained on application to this office. Price one dollar per copy.

Persons at a distance, sending the money, will have the works mailed to their address.

CH. C. RABOTEAU.
Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1851. 32—3t.

MUSIC STORE!

HAVING returned from the Northern cities, after making the most carcful and choice selection in his line, the subscriber is now prepared to offer to the public a splendid assortment of Musical Merchandise, embracing

MUSIC,

a large and general assortment of the most popular and fashionable. New Music constantly received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and any piece not found in his catalogue can be procured in a week.

PIANOS

from the best manufactories of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; and superior in workmanship and tone to any ever before offered in this or adjacent States for the same prices.

Seraphines and Accordians, Violins, Violoncellos and Guitars.

A large and elegant assortment of the best *Italian Strings.* Persons wishing to purchase, either by the single string or bundle, will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Schools and Seminaries supplied with Music, Instruction Books, Strings, Music paper, &c., on the most reasonable terms. Also,

Brass Band Instruments,

Blank Books for Bands, and Band Instruction Books; in short, every thing in the Music Department commonly sought for and desired.

Call one door North of the City Hall, Fayetteville Street. K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, December 25. 16—

CONFECTIONARIES,
FRUITS, FANCY GOODS, CIGARS, &c.
Sam'l. H. Marks,

Petersburg, Va.,

IS receiving per various packets and steamers from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large and splendid assortment of Goods in his line, which he offers to the trade at unprecedented low prices.

Merchants and others visiting the city, would find it to their advantage to give him a call. He would also state that he has now on hand the largest and finest assortment of Cigars ever offered in this market.

Petersburg, March 4, 1851. 36—

To my Friends and Customers at

CHAPEL HILL. I shall visit the Hill immediately after my return from the North, to take measures of such gentlemen as desire us to furnish their Clothing for the approaching Commencement. My purpose is to be at Miss Ann Hilliards on or about the 26th or 27th of March.

THOS. M. OLIVER,
OF OLIVER & PROCTER,
Merchant Tailors.
Raleigh, March 15, 1851. 38—

Sale of Land,

ON Saturday the 22d of March instant, I shall sell to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, at Rolesville, all the lands on the east side of the old stage road, belonging to the estate of Cyrus Whitaker, dec'd, known as the Ezell land—part of which is the old millpond tract. MARY WHITAKER, *Executor.*
March 1, 1851. 37—td.

BRUCE'S
Improved Morticeing Machine,

SHOULD be in every CARPENTER'S SHOP in the State.

It will Mortice through 8 inches, with the greatest possible ease, and is worked by either hand or foot. Price 40 dollars Complete. Address Post Paid,

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Raleigh, N. C.
December 9th, 1850. 13—

See R. R. R. R.*

To the citizens of North Carolina particularly.

WE can measure and furnish an entire suit of clothes (including coat, pantaloons, and vest,) at from $35 to $44; and will warrant them to be equal in all respects to any that can be furnished in the United States for that money. Gentlemen need no longer send out of the State for cheap Clothing, unless they prefer it.

OLIVER & PROCTER.
Raleigh, Nov. 5, 1850. 2—tf.

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Forwarding Agents,

GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,
LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.
Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 26—

Printer Wanted.

A GOOD Journeyman printer is wanted, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply to the Editor of the *Democrat,* Graham, N. C.
March 19, 1851. 39—3t.

Fresh Garden Seed.

OF all the popular Varieties this day received and for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co.
January 30, 1851. 26—3m

City Tax List.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will attend at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the first day of April next, to take the City Tax List for the current year, according to law. WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD.
Raleigh, March 6th, 1851. 36—

Scotch Snuff and Tobacco.

THOSE who are fond of a *nice dip* or good *chew* o the weed, will find a superb article of Snuff and Tobacco, at Pescud's Drug Store.
Raleigh, August 7 th, 1850. 827—

Blank Warrants

FOR Sale at the Standard office, printed on fine white paper. Also, Deeds for Land. Job Printing of all sorts executed with neatness and despatch and on fair forms.
May 1st, 1850. 808—tf.

Calf Skins, Lining, &c.

O. L. BURCH, keeps constantly and, Calf Skins, Lining Skins, Shoe finding, &c., &c.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Business Coats.

100 MORE of those desirable Coats, just opened at the low price of $4 50.
E. L. HARDING & CO.
Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

Fine Fancy Cass. Pants.

OUR Stock of Fancy Casimere Pants, cannot be beat.
E. L. HARDING & o.
Raleigh, Nov. 12, 1850. 4—

LAMP OIL, Burning Fluid, and Phosgene Gas; good supply expected by next freight Train.
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

John M. Sheppard, Jr

COMMISSION MERCHANT, RICHMOND, Va.
Office in Front Shockoe Warehouse,

OFFERS his services to sell Tobacco, Wheat, Flour and Corn; and respectfully solicits consignments.
RICHMOND, January 1st, 1850. 792–6m.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of Bass and Brower is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All the debts due said firm, and liabilities are to be closed by J. F. Brower, a transfer of the same having been made to him.
J. F. BROWER.
March 21, 1851. 41—

Prime Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,
And the best Imported Cegars,

May be found at

HENRY KIEM'S
GENERAL VARIETY STORE,

First Corner North of Yarbrough House,
And opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Fancy, and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries, &c. &c. &c.
Raleigh, Nov. 1850. 6—

Just Received,

150 Pair Men and Boys Heavy Brogans,
Men and Boys Kip Shoetees,
Woman's Leather Shoes and Bootees,
ALSO,
Men and Boys Wool Hats,
Dundee and Hemp Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine.

For Sale by
J. BROWN.
October 2, 1850. 835—

Steam Saw Mill!

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my

Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,

where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M. T. H. SNOW.
Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

Robinson & Co's Shoes.

JUST Received
Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes,
do and do Ladies Slippers,
Misses and Children's Bootees,
Ladies Bootees,
White Kid Slippers.

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Oct. 2d. 835—

Colds Colds.

THOSE who are suffering with Coughs and Colds will find at my Store Dr. Wilies Cough Candy Jujube Paste, Wistar's Lozenges, Wistar's Balsam o Wild Cherry, Bartholomew's Cough Syrup, Jayne's Expectorant, Cod Liver Oil, Syrup of Naptha, and many other remedies for diseases of the Lungs and Chest.
P. F. PESCUD.
December 4, 1850. 10-

Dress and Frock Coats.

WE have on hand a beautiful assortment of Black Dress and Frock Coats for twenty dollars, gotten up by ourselves and cannot be bought any where else in the United States for the money. Recollect that. We have also fancy Frock and Dress Coats for fifteen, sixteen, and eighteen dollars, the like of which never was known before. OLIVER & PROCTER.
Merchant Tailors.
Raleigh, Nov 9. 842—

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to
M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

Robinson's Shoes.

CONSISTING of Ladie's Kid Walking,
Do. do. Slippers,
Do. white do.
Do. Satin, do.
Misses Bootees,
Misses and Children's Black and Bronze Bootees,

Just received by R. TUCKER, & SON.
Aug. 26, 1850. 835—

MUSIC.

AT the North Carolina Music Store, received this day, another supply of new and fashionable Music, a lot of fine Guitars, and fine Cocoa-wood Flutes, by
K. W. PETERSILIA.
February 15, 1851. 30—

Extra Black Moleskin Hats.

FASHION for September, 1850.
Fur Hats, a General Assortment,
Men and Boys Cloth Caps,
Just Received and for Sale by
J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

NEW BOOKS.

ALTON Locke—Tailor and Poet, an Autobiography. Williams Miscellanies. Foot Prints of the Creator. Shoulder Knot—by Rev. B. F. Teft. Harper's Magazine for January. Hoffman on the Law of the Church. This day received and for sale by
POMEROY & O'NEAL.
January 1, 1851. 20—

JOHN C. PALMER'S
DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.
Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850. 8—tf.

NEW ARRIVAL.

JUST received a few setts of handsome Girandoles; also Silver and Plated Spoons and Forks. Call at the North Carolina Fashionable Jewelry Store.

On hand a large assortment of Fine Razors, Pocket and Pen Knives, and Scissors. Warranted to be good.
PALMER & RAMSAY.
December 9th, 1850. 13—

White Wine for Cooking.

JUST received and for Sale by
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
December 19, 1850. 15—

Beautiful Fancy Silk Vests.

3 DOZEN of decidedly the prettiest patterns ever exhibited in Raleigh, at
E. L. HARDING'S & CO.
Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

On Commission.

84 JARS Pickled Oysters which will be sold either whole sale or retail. Terms cash.
J. BROWN.
No. 9. Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1851. 25—

Perfumed Matches,

A FEW Gross of superior Matches on hand—they ar free from the smell of sulpher, and will be sold low by [Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851, 17—] P. F. PESCUD.

JENNY LIND SLIPPERS,

JUST Received, and for sale by
O. L. BURCH.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Sugar House Syrup.

A VERY nice article just at hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.
December 19 16—

Swords Pocke tAlmanac.

AND Church Register, for 1851. Received this day at TURNER'S
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1851. 25—

Fresh Arrivals Tri-Weekly!

HARDING & CO.

Will ReceiveN ew Goods Tri-Weekly
During the Winter Season,
DIRECT FROM THEIR MANUFACTORY.

By this arrangement purchasers will always find *Something New and Attractive,*

By examining their Stock. As for Bargains—Gentlemen you can't beigin to buy as chea elsewhere. Call and supply yourselves,

IN TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850 5—

ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR.,

IMPORTER OF
CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE,
And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
South Side of Market St.
Wilmington, N. C.
Wilmington, Nov. 27, 1850. 8—1y.

Lamps, Lamps,

I HAVE on hand a large supply of Lamps for Gas and Burning Fluid, bought at auction at a low price, and which I will sell very cheap. Also a supply of Lard Lamps, in good order at 25 cents each. Call soon if you want Bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

Perfumed Matches,

OF Superior quality, just received by
P. F. PESCUD.
ALSO,
English and American Mustard in qt. Bottles and qt. tin cans, of best quality and very cheap.
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, September 30, 1850. 835—

Hats and Caps.

MOLESKIN, Beaver, Otter, California, Angelia Plush, and Fur Hats, Gents, Boys, and Childrens Sup Cloth, Prince De Joinville Fine Military, and Jenny Lind Caps, just received and for sale by
R. TUCKER & SON.
Sept. 21st, 1850. 834—

More Land for Sale.

500 Acres of Valuable Land, lying two miles South of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville road, will be sold on a long credit—notes well secured being all that is desired Persons wishing to examine the land and premises can do so by calling on M. A. Bledsoe, who who is authorized to sell it.
S. J. BAKER.
October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

Cod Liver Oil

A FRESH supply of Rushton, Clark & Co's, which we believe to be superior to any we have seen. Just received and for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
Raleigh, April, 1850. 807—

Builder's Companion.

CONTAINING the Elements of Building, Surveying and Architecture, with practical Rules and Instructions connected with the subject. By A. C. Smeaton, Civil Engineer, &c. For Sale by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

Lamps Lamps.

I HAVE just received a large Stock of Lamps, for Burning Fluid and Phosgene Gas. Some of which were bought at auction and will be sold very low. Call soon if you want bargains at
PESCUD'S Drug Store.
November 27. 9—

Just Received.

800 DOLLARS worth of Watches and Jewelry of all kinds, just received and for sale at the North Carolina Fashionable Jewellery Store.

Expected every day, by Express, a large lot of Silver Spoons, Ladles, &c. PALMER & RAMSEY.
Raleigh, January 3, 1851. 18—

Linseed Oil.

A FEW Barrels of North Carolina manufacture very pure, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
Raleigh, Aug. 21st, 1850. 829—

MYERS' CELEBRATED CHEWING TOBACCO. Imported Cigars different Brands.
Just Received by
R. TUCKER & SON.
Oct 9, 1850. 836

Wines and Brandies.
Scotch Ale and London Porter

OF Superior quality, selected for Medical purposes constantly on hand and for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD. & CO.
6—

Wanted

1000 BUSHELS OF FLAX SEED, FOR which the market price will be given.
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

Business Coats.

125 CHEAP TWEED COATS, at a very low price. E. L HARDING & Co.
Raleigh, Nov. 12, 1850.

ACCORDEONS—100 Prices French Accordeons, of superior tone and finish, selected expressly from a large lot by a competent judge, for sale low.
SAM'L. H. MARKS.
Petersburg, Sept. 19. 834

Brown Sheetings and Spun Cotton.

2000 YARDS 4-4 Brown Sheeting's, by the Bale or piece. 150 Bunches Spun Cotton, Nos. 4 to 16. For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1851. 27—

A Supply of Fresh Phosgene Gas

JUST to hand and for sale at
P. E. PESCUD'S Drug Store.
Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

Window Glass.

A LARGE supply of Window Glass on hand, some of which was bought at *auction,* and will be sold low. [Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17—] P. F. PESCUD.

TRY a Box if you want good Buckwheat and Batter Cakes, for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.
December 19, 1850. 16—

SUPERIOR Lamp Oil, Linseed Oil, Burning Fluiq and fresh Phosgene Gas, just received and for sale yd
Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17— P. F. PESCUD.

Just Received.

1 Hhh. Refined Brown Sugar. J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Feb. 18, 1851. 42—

Cloth, Dress and Frock Coats

A FIRST rate assortment of sizes and qualities, jus opened at
E. L. HARDING & CO'S.
January 18, 1851. 23—

JOHN KANE'S
RESTAURANT!

Fayetteville Street.
A few doors North of The Yarbrough House,
And Nearly Opposite Lawrence's Hotel,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Is Open for the Season!

Every thing furnished in such Establishments will be served up in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

Fresh Oysters of a Superior Kind,
RECEIVED DAILY.

☞ Call at Kane's on Fayetteville Street, a few doors to the North of Yarbrough's House, and nearly opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

P. S. There is a BILLIARD SALOON in the Establishment. JOHN KANE.
Raleigh, Nov. 16, 1850. 5—tf.

FALL STOCK, 1850.

P. F. PESCUD is now receiving his Fall Stock of *MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, DYE STUFFS, & FANCY ARTICLES*

which he offers to dealers at a small profit; and assores them that the quality of his articles and prices will give satisfaction. Those who have been buying in the Northern and Eastern cities are particularly invited to examine his stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere. P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Sept. 17th, 1850. 834-tf.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1850. 848—

To Invalids.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medical purposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Turrants, Marshall's and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.
November 21. 9—

Invitation to the Beau Monde.

Drop in and examine
Warburton's Unique Parisian Holiday HAT,
Which will be introduced on Wednesday, the first day of January, 1851.

It is the most graceful and truly superb Hat ever presented. R. TUCKER & SON,
No. 6 & 8, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1850. 17—

By Adam's Express,

ANOTHER supply of articles for the Ladies' or Gentlemen's Toilet, consisting of Foreign and Domestic Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes and Cosmetics, just on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
November 21. 9—

North Carolina Almanac.

TURNER'S North Carolina Almanac for 1851. This day published by
HENRY D. TURNER.
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, Oct. 1850. 839 tf.

English Mustard

A FRESH supply of (Saddler and Firtles,) English Mustard; just received, and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, August 7. 827—

LAW NOTICE.

D. K. McRAE, (late of Raleigh,) has located in Wilmington, and will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wayne and Duplin, and the Superior Courts of Sampson and Cumberland.
February 1, 1851. tf

A very Interesting Work.

THE Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland. The Giant of Monthy s, Harper's New Monthly for February. Received this day by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

Garden Seed's.

WARRANTED fresh and genuine Crop of 1850, selected from the most approved Seedsmen and Gardners in the Northern Country. Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, January 30th, 1851. 26—

Maccaroni.

ANOTHER suppply just received and for sale by
R. TUCKER & SON.
January 11. 20—

Merino Drawers and Shirts.

10 DOZEN just at hand.
E. L. HARDING & CO.
Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

A LOT OF FRESH THOMASTON LIME, just received, and for sale by
R. TUCKER & SON.
Feb. 11, 1851. 29—

By Express To-Day,

ONE Case of Super Fashionable Moleskin Hats.
R. TUCKER, & SON.
February 3, 1850. 27—

PRIME Family Molasses, New Crop,
1 Hhd. Stewart's Syrup,
For sale by R. TUCKER, & SON.
February 14, 1851. 30—

Braided Sack "Togas,"

2 DOZEN more just received. Fancy colors, at
HARDING'S & CO.
Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

2000 lbs. Sperm and Tallow Candles, Best Brands, just received by
R. TUCKER & SON.
Raleigh, Sept. 21st, 1850 3

New Rice,

JUST Received, and for sale by
R. TUCKER, & SON.
February 3, 1851. 27—

Medicine Chests

A FURTHER supply of those beautiful Medicine Chests just received at
PESCUD'S Drug Store.
Raleigh, August 7, 1850. 287—

Pants, Pants, Pants!

PLAIN and Fancy colored Cassimere Pants, just received. Also, a large lot of fine Black Doe Skin at E. L. HARDING & CO'S.
January 18, 1851. 23—

Tobacco and Segars.

THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior Cigars, smoking and Chewing Tobacco, are requested to try the supply just received by
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 27, 1850. 8—tf.

MEETING IN PERQUIMANS.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Perquimans County, held according to previous notice, at the Court House in Hertford on the 22d day of March 1851, R. J. Saunders, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Nathan Skinner appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the Chair to be the appointment of delegates to the Democratic Convention to be holden at Gatesville on the 31st day of March, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the District in the next Congress of the United States, when on motion it was

1. *Resolved*, That the Chair appoint eight persons from each Captain's District, delegates to represent this County in said Convention, any one or more of whom whall be authorized to cast the vote of the County on any subjects before the Convention.

On motion of J. W. Townsend,

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the patriotism of William B. Shepard—in his integrity and political sagacity.

On motian of J. P. Jordan, Esq.,

Resolved, That in view of the present state of political parties, we call on all true Democrats to be watchful of the Proteus-like forms about to be assumed by the Whigs or Federal party—to beware of the term *Union* when used by them; to distrust the Greeks even when they bring us gifts—they are but the stale bread and worn out sandals of the Gibeonites. Let us be sure not to be deceived.

In compliance with the first resolution the following gentlemen were appointed delegates:

John Parsons, John P. Jordan, Jas. C. Skinner, Jos. Mardri, Nathan Skinner, John Nixon, Lemuel C. Long, Wilson Fleetwood, Josiah Perry, Elsberry Riddick, Willis D. Riddick, Wm. Simpson, George Simpson, Davis White, Jesse Chappel, Josh. White, Wm. R. Blanchard, Thos. Wilson, Wm. Hollowell, Rich'd Berry, Josiah T. Granberry, Thos. McNider, Thos. R. Simpson, Jas. M. Goodwin, Jas. Goodwin, Allen Perry, Willitord Parker.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Chairman, be added to the list, and that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Democratic Pioneer and Raleigh Standard.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

ROBERT J. SAUNDERS, *Ch'n.*

NATHAN SKINNER, *Sec'y.*

BERTIE COUNTY. It has rarely been our pleasure to witness a more interesting and animated meeting than that held by the Democracy of this county, at Windsor, on Monday the 17th inst. Although the weather was rather unpropitious, there was a very respectable attendance; and but one sentiment seemed to pervade every bosom—*the good of the cause.* The meeting was presided over in a dignified manner by W. J. Gilliam, Esq., who, on taking the chair, explained the object of the meeting to be the appointment of delegates to represent the county in the Congressional Convention to be held in Gatesville on Monday next. He also took occasion to rasp the Whigs pretty severely for the hypocrisy displayed by them in *professing* to loathe a system of proscription for opinion's sake, and yet violating all their professions and adopting, *in practice*, a system of proscription in its most odious form. He said he had been disposed to credit the Whigs for political sincerity—but he had been deceived; and wound up with the emphatic declaration—"*I have done with Whiggery!*"—he would trust them no more—which was received with enthusiastic applause.

During the retirement of the Committee to prepare resolutions, that gallant champion of Democracy, Col. Biggs, was loudly called for, and responded in a speech of an hour's length, in the course of which he lashed the Whigs unsparingly for their tergiversations, and exposed in a masterly manner their shameless inconsistencies. He reviewed many of their past sentiments and acts, and held them up in glowing contrast with their present practices and professions. While his remarks were caustic and severe, they were characterized by a dignity and courtesy which challenged the admiration of even his political opponents. Col. Biggs was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause; and every Democrat who heard him came away pleased with the ability and credit with which he had sustained the glorious cause.

All in all, the proceedings of the Bertie Democracy were well calculated to refresh the spirits of the most ardent, and give a new impetus to the great movement of redeeming, regenerating and disenthralling the ninth Congressional District. They will be found in another column.

Elizabeth City Pioneer.

THE TARIFF. If it ever was right and proper that the Manufacturing establishments at the North should be protected, that time has gone by. North Carolina has spoken on the subject through the action of her Legislature, by a vote unanimous in one House and with but two dissentients in the other, condemning any increase of duties and all additional protection to the mining and manufacturing interests of the Northern States. North Carolina felt it her duty to express herself in this way, on account of the disposition manifested on the part of the Northern people to interfere with the rights of the South, by excluding slavery from the newly acquired Territory, and refusing to give up runaway slaves. Shall we of the South vote to tax ourselves, merely to encourage our enemies—those who are willing to take our property from us? It is unreasonable to suppose that any man living in the Southern States will ever again vote for a high protective Tariff to protect the Northern manufacturer who wishes to take from him that which he already has, his slave property. It is wrong that the Southern people should be excluded with their slaves from the free enjoyment of the newly acquired Territory, which was won by the blood and treasury, as well of the Southern people, as of the Northern people. It is wrong for the Northern people to conceal and refuse to give up our Slaves when they run away from us. It is wrong for them to interfere with Slavery in the least, either where it does, or where it does not exist; and they may rest assured that the Southern people will not submit tamely to such interference. They know their rights and will dare maintain them, let what will come.

Halifax Republican.

Daniel Webster seems the only man to be found, whether in the history of ancient or modern times, whose "patriotism" has been the source of immense pecuniary personal profit. Aristides was banished by his countrymen because they were tired of hearing him called "Just," and died in poverty and exile. Brutus and Cato, too proud in their patriotism, to survive the disgrace of their country, perished by their own swords when deserted and powerless. And in more modern times, Jefferson, Monroe and Jackson, terminated their public services in poverty.

But we find Mr. Webster's patriotism always putting money in his pocket—whether it be expounding the constitution to the advantage of the British aristocracy for a thousand pounds; construing it in favor of the New England Lords of the Loom, for a hundred thousand dollars, (which he received in two instalments, within ten years, as the feed advocate of the tariffites in the U. S. Senate,) or whether it be reconciling the instrument of our liberties to the notions of the leather headed "Union Safety Committee" of New York, for a $2,400 carriage, it is the same thing. His "patriotism" pays so well, as to make it an almost enviable commodity; but it is *sui generis* and he has the exclusive monopoly.

Daniel Webster has preserved the Union several times by eating dinners provided by "Union Safety Valve Committees," and will no doubt now keep it in perfect working order, by riding in the New York Committee's carriage.

St. Louis Union.

A new discovery in the Daguerreotype Art is just announced by the Daguerrean Journal of February, by which impressions upon plates are procured with all the colors of nature. This discovery has been made by L. L. Hill, of Westkill, New York, and it is said that he has produced numerous copies of colored engravings true to the tint. Each particular shade is presented with all the softness in nature or art, and marked with great delicacy and brilliancy. The discoverer had some difficulty with the yellow color at first, but all colors have and can now, it is said, be produced. The pictures have much the appearance of enamelling, and are believed to be equally durable, for it is very difficult to efface them by scouring, and are not acted upon by light. This process, he says, involves the use of one substance, entirely new, and is unlike anything ever named by chemists. Mr. Hill says he has been offered $20,000 for a half interest in his discovery, but declares his intention to continue experimenting until he has perfected it as far as he can; when whatever disposition may be made of it, he has resolved that it shall be monopolized."

CLEVER ROBBERY BY A FEMALE. A few weeks since a handsomely-dressed fashionable looking lady drove up in a private carriage to a well known private *maison de sante*, or lunatic asylum, situated a few miles from Paris, and requested to see the proprietor. Her wish was speedily acceded to, and after the usual compliments she informed Dr. —— that she had been induced to call upon him under peculiarly distressing circumstances, and then proceeded to state that her husband, to whom she was tenderly attached, labored under a sort of mania that he had lost a large quantity of jewels. How to account for this strange idea she knew not; but, after taking the advice of their mutual friends, she had come to the determination of placing him for a few weeks under the care of Dr. ——, whose great talents would soon be the means of curing him of his cruel malady. The doctor at first hesitated, but moved by the fair stranger's earnest entreaties, he agreed to receive her husband, and try what could be done with him. Immediately on receiving the assurance, the lady drove off to the shop of the first jeweller in Paris, and requested to see the stock, as she wished to purchase a large quantity to take abroad. In a short time she selected several articles, amounting to some hundred pounds in value, and after leaving her card and a small deposit, she said to the head of the firm, "as you don't know me, perhaps you'll send a responsible person with me, whom my husband will pay." This was agreed to, and the lady drove off, with a confidential clerk, to the asylum of Dr. ——

On arriving there, both were shown into a room, which the lady in a few minutes left, saying she wished to speak to her husband. She saw the doctor, and informed him that her husband had arrived, and she thought that, for fear of arousing his suspicions, she would leave the house without seeing him. This was agreed to by Dr. ——, and the lady hastily drove off. The clerk, after waiting some time, got excited, and rang the bell hurriedly, asking what had become of the lady with the jewels. At the mention of the word jewels, the doctor immediately remembered what his fair visitor had said to her husband's monomania, and tried to soothe him. This strange conduct only made the poor clerk more loud and earnest in his questions, and also more strenuously convinced the doctor that he was really and truly mad. At last he became so violently excited about the loss of his master's jewels, that the doctor's attendants forced him into a straight jacket. In this state affairs remained for several days, till at last, in consequence of the lady not appearing at the doctor's nor the clerk at his employers', suspicions were aroused, and the police being informed of all the facts of the case, discovered that a clever robbery had been committed, and that both the doctor and the jewellers had been duped by this *femme d'industrie.* The mortification of all concerned was excessive, but notwitstanding all the efforts of the police, the lady is as yet *non est.*

A TOUCHING INCIDENT. A correspondent of the New York Mirror, writing from Liverpool, narrates a touching incident that happened on the voyage of one of our best packet ships, so well told and so characteristic of the noble-hearted sea-captain, that we copy it entire.

A little girl was returning to England in charge of the captain. She was the only female on board, and by her sweet simplicity had won the love of the noble captain and his passengers. The poor child was very sick all the way and became much reduced in strength. One dreary night, the fancy struck her that soda water would be refreshing, and it was given her perhaps too freely. Spasms of the stomach almost immediately ensued, and before the morning came the little sufferer passed away to a better world; mourning most of all, that no gentle mother's hand would close her eyes in their last sleep, nor a mother's prayer (a Mother's Prayer!) linger last upon her deafening ear.

But the great stalwart captain had almost a mother's heart. He whose voice could be heard high up aloft, when the tempest raged in its fury, had tones of gentleness and love for the poor dying child; and though he scarce knew the meaning of the word fear, tears fell like rain from his eyes upon the wasted face of the little corps.

Beautiful, beautiful, most beautiful—though full of gloom—was the scene presented in that cabin of that wild winter's night. With exquisite delicacy and almost sacred tenderness was the corpse laid out and preserved. But another trying time for the generous Captain was yet to come, for he knew that the mother would hasten to the dock gates to meet her child the moment the ship's arrival was telegraphed. And she did. The captain saw her in an instant, and as soon as the ship got near enough to enable her voice to be heard, she could no longer restrain herself, but cried out in tremulous accents—"Is Mary on board?"

The poor captain scarce knew what to say, but requested the mother to go to his hotel and he would soon be with her. I dare not attempt a description of the subsequent scenes of this simple though sad drama. Suffice it to say, that when Thomas C. Cropper goes to his last account, of this touching incident it will surely be said—"inasmuch as ye did it to the least of these my little ones ye did it unto ME."

QUICKSILVER MINES. It is very generally known that quicksilver mines have been worked to some extent for many years in California; but until since the discovery of gold but little attention has been bestowed upon them. For some months past quicksilver has been offered in our market, known as coming from the New Almaden mines.

The principal mines in California are the Guadalupe and New Almaden, and are situated in the same neighborhood, some four miles distant from each other. These mines are about eight miles from San Jose, and can be reached by a good road at all seasons of the year.

We are told that the mines are now worked extensively, the produce amounting to several millions of dollars the present season, and that the yield from the ore is almost past belief. Eighty-five per cent. of pure mercury is not an uncommon yield.

Quicksilver, in working the silver mines of Mexico and South America, has heretofore been required in large quantities, but its high price has tended to stop the working of many productive mines; but it is believed that the California quicksilver mines will, when fairly opened, furnish a supply sufficient to induce operations throughout Mexico and South America upon an extensive scale. The silver mines which have been abandoned, it is presumed, will be reopened, and with profit to the owners. Quicksilver can be furnished at one-half the price for which it has usually been sold, and still leave a large profit for those who work the California mines, if we have been informed correctly. This will at once open to commerce the silver mines which have been closed; and, in addition to the gold mines of California, we shall have from another source the means to stimulate the commerce which is growing up on the Pacific coast.

Sacramento Times.

MACHINE FOR DRAINING AND FLOODING RICE LAND. In compliance with the invitation extended by Mr. Lebby, quite a large number of visitors assembled during yesterday, to witness this curious and successful application of machinery, to a purpose in which our Rice planters especially, are deeply interested. It is adapted both to draining and irrigating lands, and when set in motion by a steam engine of five horse power, is capable of raising five or six thousand gallons per minute, which might be greatly increased by additional motive power. It has been inspected by several experienced planters, and pronounced to be a most valuable agricultural appendage, sufficiently simple to be worked without difficulty by the negroes on plantations, and not liable to get out of repair. The credit of this clever adaption of well known philosophical principles to the improvement of the culture of one of our great staples, belongs to a young Charlestonian, who, to a natural genius for mechanism, adds the fruits of years of laborious study and practice, in his high and honorable vocation. Mr. Lebby's industry and attention to business, have been rewarded with a liberal share of constant, active employment, and were his establishment extended to double its present capacity, so brisk are the openings for the efforts of this deserving class of our community, that we feel confident the increased investment of labor and capital, would prove profitable and desirable to all concerned. *Charleston Cou.*

Great sensation has been lately caused at Florence by an intended duel with pistols between two countesses, in consequence of a political dispute. One of these ladies had taken an active part in the war of Italian Independence, and the other is a fair daughter of the North, whose name is well known in the diplomatic world. The combatants were on the ground, and the pistol charged, when fortunately their husbands arrived, and put a stop to the affair.

REUNION WITH THE NORTH. A suggestion has been recently made by the New York Express, an influential secular paper, that an effort should be made in this time of political compromises to reunite the Northern and Southern divisions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In this it is likely the Express speaks the wishes of not a few of the enlightened and liberal among the membership of the Northern Methodist Church. So far as all this is an exhibition of amiable feelings, we are glad to see it. But a more hopelessly chimerical idea was never set afloat. Reunion, in the present circumstances of the Northern and Southern sections of the United States is a downright, utter, and sheer impossibility. Putting out of sight the fact that the General Conference of the Northern Church declined the simple overture on the part of the Southern Methodists to open and maintain friendly relations on the basis of an amicable confraternity of feeling, and compelled the latter to resort to legal measures to obtain a fair division of the property contracted for in the deed of separation, the state of opinion—general opinion, prevailing in the Eastern, Northern and Northwestern portions of the M. E. Church is such, and ever will be such, as to forbid, absolutely and peremptorily, any future coalescence on our part, while the domestic institutions of the slave-holding States remain in their present integrity.

There is too much 'higher-law conscience' amongst Northern Methodists, too much inflamed prejudice, quasi religious, too wide spread a fanatical virus in the press, the pulpit, and the prayer-room, to allow the ghost of a hope to come from the grave of our ecclesiastical union to tell of any future resurrection. A united Methodist Church has bequeathed its last legacy to the political union in the shape of a solemn warning to statesmen and politicians, that as submissive as the South may be regarded, there is a

"Terminating pillar high,"

beyond which it will not be forced.

And in addition to the foregoing considerations, there is another which is not without weight. The expansion and growth of the original connection had made the ecclesiastical machinery cumbersome in its working. The division of the Church into two jurisdictions was a measure judicious in itself, and desirable for other reasons besides the slavery agitation. Had it been carried out by the North in a friendly spirit, it would have given relief to both sections, and presented to the world one of the noblest spectacles ever shown in the history of Churches. As it is, the resources of each section have been increased. The annual Conferences have moved on in their appriate calling, just as they did before the division. Each section has tested its capabilities for independent action and self-sustaining growth. When the hand of time has softened down the asperities occasioned by the disruption, it is likely that the two connections may stand on a friendly footing, shake hands across the border, and maintain the spirit of noble rivalry in public usefulness. But any union closer than this, any return to the original regime, is not possible, even if it were desirable—is not desirable, were it possible. *Southern Christian Advocate.*

The Home Journal, last week, alluding to the expected arrival of Mr. Tupper said—

"The beloved author of "Proverbial Philosophy" embarks for this country during the present month—or, so says a paragraph. This is a land where the men leave the care of 'lions' entirely to the ladies, and, of course, the information wanted in advance, is first, as to the coming favorite's personal appearance and manners. Mr. Tupper is too handsome ever to have thought of dress except as a protection from the weather, or of manners except as they followed his feelings of their own accord. He is frank, natural, earnest, and plainly dressed—the type of the best class of untitled Englishmen of fortune. If he has a fault which is likely to offend, it is the never waiting for the ink to dry upon his impulse—sending a new idea abroad upon a mere 'nomination,' without waiting for its 'confirmation' by the senate of after thought. Being as English as he possibly can be, and America being more French than English, he will probably see, much with his clear bright eyes, which he will bluntly disapprove. This, of course, will run an even chance of making him very much disliked—as honesty is an intensive either way—but how our country impresses a thorough English sense, we shall know from him, with the truthfulness of a daguerreotype.

Mr. Tupper has a beautiful English home—a heaven of wife, children and comfort—and there is unusual certainty of his leaving his heart altogether on the other side of the water. His books, however, have given so good an idea of the probable absentee that perhaps the ladies will not call him heartless without it. We have seldom seen a man we liked better; though how he will look—without rosy children on his knee, a lovely and thoughtful wife sitting at work at the table, old armor and fine old pictures hanging on the walls, and corners crammed with objects of art and English comforts and elegancies—we cannot safely predict. He will be cordially received, however. The public owes him a great deal, (as we owe a great deal to every man who runs threads of golden thoughts through the dull woof of this homespun life of ours,) and the debt will be paid to Mr. Tupper, we doubt not, by a large and cordial hospitality."

A FUNNY SPEECH FROM THE AUTHOR OF "PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHY." The people of New York are still lionizing the members of the Legislature. The latter visited Blackwell's Island on Monday and took dinner. Mr. Tupper was one of the guests, and on being called upon he made the following very affectionate and funny speech. It was kind in Mr. Tupper to come so far to express so little. The United States can now afford to go ahead.

Mr. Tupper then said—My dear friends, I have not prepared a speech. All I have to say is, that I love you. I have come over the Atlantic ocean to say I love you—to tell you that England loves you. You have some faults, which I do not mean to flatter; but you deserve to be called Englishmen. (Cheers, mingled with suppressed murmurs.) I find no difference. I have crossed the ditch, and I find you are Englishmen at the other side. (Cheers and hisses) Yankee Englishmen, I mean. (Cheers and laughter.) I wish to wite a book about you.

A voice—Not in the Dickens style.

Mr. Tupper—I want to tell the truth about you. I will protect you, though I am aware you do not need protection. I find England here as great as at home. I have come into the land of orators and statesmen. I want to say a few words about this institution. I have come among you—[Interruptions, with cries of "Go on,' amidst which Mr. Tupper sat down, while a horn was sounding in vain for silence.]

If this report of Mr. Tupper's speech is correct, he had better remain sitting. The patronizing way in which he alludes to America is really amusing.

Mr. Tupper also attended a meeting in New York prelimary to the departure of missonaries for Oregon, made a speech in behalf of the enterprise, and read an ode prepared by him for the occasion. He arrived in Philadelphia on Tuesday. *Balt. Sun.*

MOUNTAIN OF CARBONATE OF MAGNESIA. The resources of California are not confined to the precious metals alone; there is a vast extent of country, of which nothing is said, that will develop in time new avenues of wealth. After crossing the Sierra Nevada, in latitude between forty-one and two, (if memory serves,) the descent to Goose Lake is through a pleasant valley of about ten miles in length, abounding in springs and meadows. About a mile below where the lake is approached from the east is the first outcrop of slate and quartz, with an auriferous country around. Near the southern extremity of the lake is a most beautiful ledge of serpentine rock. The strata is horizontal, and the green and gray shading is delicately blended, and the lines almost as perfect as if they had been traced with the artist's pencil.

On Pitch (or Pitt) river, the principal affluent of the Sacramento, which flows through a charming valley, and about five days' journey from Goose Lake there is a hill of pure carbonate of magnesia, one hundred feet high. Much of it is perfectly white, while some is more or less discolored with iron, as if a painter had been striving to give effect by a coloring of light and shade. Large masses are easily detached, which rolling down into the river that washed its base, floated off as light and buoyant as cork, until it it became saturated with water. A thousand wagons could be loaded in a very short time, and there is enough to supply the whole world. For three days' travel below the soil it seems to be impregnated with it, and the banks of the river are formed of it. *Pacific News.*

If girls would only spend as much time with encyclopedias as they do with milliners, they would soon find their heads as attractive as their hats.

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1851.

☞ Mr. C. W. James, No. 1, Harrison Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our General Travelling Agent for the Western States, assisted by J. R. Smith, J. T. Dent, Jason Taylor, J. W. Armstrong, Perrin Locke, W. Ramsay, Dr. Joshua Wadsworth, Alex'r R. Laws, and A. J. Smiley.

Mr. Henry M. Lewis, of Montgomery, Ala., is our General Travelling Agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee.

Mr. Israel E. James, No. 182, South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, is our General Travelling Agent, assisted by Wm. H. Weld, John Collins, James Deering, A. Kirk Wellington, E. A. Evans, John T. Judkins, P. Locke, Jos. Button, Geo. P. Button, and Thos. D. Nice.

DEMOCRACY AND FEDERALISM.

In 1844, Mr. Clay was the candidate of the Whigs or old Federalists for the Presidency; and Mr. Polk was run by the Republicans. In this contest the issues were more fairly joined than they had ever been before. Mr. Clay took ground boldly for a National Bank, a high protective Tariff, and a distribution among the States of the proceeds of the public lands; but the most important issue of any involved in that campaign, was that of Texas annexation. Mr. Clay opposed this measure, and the Democrats, from Maine to Louisiana, advocated it with much enthusiasm.

In this State the Whigs avowed themselves in favor of a National Bank, and against the Independent Treasury and the annexation of Texas. We have the proofs before us, and will produce them if our statement is denied.

The contest was a fierce and bitter one. It was fought in an open field, with the objects and principles of each party clearly inscribed on their respective banners. The Federalists were again defeated; and Mr. Clay, who had been deified and worshipped by his partizans during the campaign, sunk once more to the dimensions and appearance of a man.

Mr. Polk went into power. His election secured the annexation of Texas, as that of Mr. Jefferson had added to our domain the broad and fertile Territory of Louisiana; and under his administration the Independent Treasury was established and the Tariff-taxes of the people were reduced. The Oregon controversy was also settled, and, as the result of the war with Mexico, the true boundary of Texas was established, and the immense regions of New Mexico and California were acquired. Mr. Polk served four years, and declined a re-election. He went out of office in the full blaze of the triumph of his measures and principles, respected by his opponents, who had but so recently villified him and underrated his abilities, and honored and applauded by millions of the masses who had contributed to his election.

During the progress of the Mexican war, however, under Mr. Polk's administration, the agitation of the Slavery question was revived, and this agitation was seized upon by his opponents as a sure means of embarrassing his action and of dividing the Democratic party. Mr. Polk asked of Congress two millions of dollars, to be used in negotiations with Mexico for the purchase of Territory and to secure peace with that power. The Whig leaders had uniformly opposed every thing which he had proposed; they had opposed the war, and the acquisition of Territory as the result of it; and the opportunity now offered, of crippling and humbling the Chief Magistrate of their country—though they might at the same time *prolong* the war which they deplored—was not to be thrown away. In order, if possible, to elude detection, they induced *a Democrat* (Mr. Wilmot) to offer a Proviso to the two million appropriation bill, to the effect that the Territory thus to be acquired should be kept forever free from "Slavery or involuntary servitude." *Every Whig member from the free States voted for this Proviso,* while the Democrats, in the House, with few exceptions, voted against it; but the appropriation was defeated, and the war went on.

The agitation thus commenced, was industriously kept up by the Whig leaders in the free States. Opposition to Slavery in the new Territories, and the prohibition of it by act of Congress, was made the test in all their elections; and by this means they not only gained strength with the masses, but they succeeded in distracting the Democratic party in many of the free States. All this was done out of *opposition* to Democracy, and with the view of electing a Whig President in 1848. True, the country had just passed through a war with a foreign foe, without their aid in the public councils and with but little of their sympathy; and the agitation of this Slavery question was fraught with ruin to the harmony and integrity of the Republic—but what of that? Was it not important, to *them*, that the "Locofocos" should be put down? That a Whig should be chosen President, who would give them "the spoils"? And was it not in character for those who opposed the war of 1812 and James Madison, to oppose the Mexican war and James K. Polk?

The Democratic Convention assembled, at Baltimore, in the Spring of 1848, and nominated Gen. Cass for President. The Democrats, in their National Conventions, had invariably planted themselves on the platform of opposition to anti-Slavery agitation; and on this occasion they occupied their old ground, and emphatically denounced any and all attempts to take even "incipient steps" in the public councils in relation to the Slavery question. Gen. Cass, their nominee, not only approved what his party had done in Convention on this subject, but he declared the Wilmot Proviso to be both inexpedient and unconstitutional, and *unjust* to the slave States.

On the other hand, the Whigs assembled, and, after a session marked by unusual bitterness and discord, they "slaughtered" Henry Clay and nominated Gen. Taylor. They were silent, as they had always been in their National Conventions, on the question of Slavery. They presented Gen. Taylor to the people for their suffrages as a *no-party* man; and they claimed votes for him upon the further ground that he had been a successful chieftain in the very war which *they* had denounced as "*unrighteous and damnable!*" While all their leaders in the free States were in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, and while many of their Southern leaders (like Mr. Badger,) admitted its constitutionality, they held up Gen. Cass to the Southern people as an Abolitionist, though he had spoken out boldly for Southern rights; and in the North they assailed him, and urged the people to oppose him, on the ground that he was a truckler to the slaveholders and a Southron in his sympathies. It was in vain that his *Southern* friends pointed to his recorded opinions—his *locality* condemned him—he was a citizen of a free State; it was in vain that his *Northern* friends argued that he wished only to be just to all portions of the Confederacy and to preserve the Constitution—his opinions were tortured and perverted, and the people were told that he was an obedient instrument of the "cotton lords" and of the grasping and exclusive South. Neither he nor the thousands of patriotic Democrats who stood by him in the free States, received any credit for their devotion to the Constitution and their regard for Southern rights. They asked to be our friends, and to be allowed to join us in putting down Freesoilism, and they were repulsed! They assured us they were in earnest, but Southern Whigism told them they were liars and hypocrites! They declared that such treatment from Southern Whigs, together with the charge so incessantly urged against them by Northern Whigs, that they were in league with the slaveholders, and in favor of the extension of Slavery, would, if continued, *result in sweeping out of power the only party in the free States who were in favor of Southern rights*; and they were answered with three cheers for "Buena Vista," nine cheers for "old Whitey," and with declarations to the effect that Gen. Taylor had whipped every thing heretofore, and was now in love with every body. Such was National Whigism in 1848.

In that campaign, in this State, while the *Southern* doctrines above alluded to, were used *for* Gen. Taylor and *against* Gen. Cass, the people were at the same time assured that Gen. Taylor did not belong to any party, and that, as he had fought with men of all parties in Mexico, so he would know no party in his appointments to office. He was elected, and forthwith the "owner of three hundred slaves" became subservient to the policy and aims of such men as Ewing and Seward; and the man who, of all others, was said to look upon proscription with abhorrence, was used at once as a willing or unwilling instrument for carrying out the most general system of proscription for opinion's sake ever known to this country. The leaders, hungry themselves for the spoils, and urged to their work by the clamorous myriads at their backs, spared neither honesty, nor age, nor sex; and when reminded of their grossly violated promises in this respect, they coolly replied, either that the victims had been guilty of some misconduct in office, or that the administration was entitled to its own agents to carry out its measures—thus injuring the good names of the proscribed in order to justify their own perfidy and meanness, and setting up the very doctrine on this subject which they had disavowed and denounced before the people! But Gen. Taylor died; and if *he* was not hunted to his grave, as Gen. Harrison was by these *no-party* office-seekers, it was because he possessed a more vigorous constitution than the latter, and took less interest in what was going on. It is notorious that, under his administration, Freesoilism acquired a strength and an influence which it had never possessed before; and from that day to this, it has been going steadily forward to its final triumph. But it is scarcely necessary to review, at any length, the measures of the unprincipled Cabal who controlled him. They are fresh in the minds of the people, and they will not soon forget either the policy which such men as Seward and Preston permitted him to call his own, or the means by which he was elected.

The Whig leaders were silent in 1848 as to a Bank and Tariff; but they are no doubt anxious at this time to establish the one and increase the other. During the last Congress a distinguished Whig from Ohio, Mr. Vinton, proposed additional duties on Rail Road iron, for the benefit of the manufacturers of Pennsylvania; and we have Mr. Clingman's authority for saying, that if this *Whig* proposition had succeeded it "would have increased so much the cost of the iron necessary for the completion of the two roads now in progress in North Carolina, to wit: the Central and the relaying of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, *as to be equivalent to a direct tax on the State of four hundred thousand dollars.*" The Whig leaders of this State, with the exception of Mr. Badger, profess friendship for the Central Road and the Raleigh and Gaston Road, and say they desire their speedy completion; and yet in the face of these professions, they would heap a "direct tax," at once, of four hundred thousand dollars on Internal Improvements in the State, in order that Northern manufacturers may double their profits, and with the view of holding the "great Whig party" together! Such *was* and such *is* North Carolina Whigism.

Mr. Fillmore succeeded Gen. Taylor. He has always been a violent anti-Slavery man, and in 1836 he was an Abolitionist. Next to William H. Seward, Thurlow Weed, and Horace Greely, he has done as much as any man in the free States in getting up the anti-Slavery agitation and in keeping it in progress. Like Daniel Webster, he has assisted in arousing a spirit which he cannot now put down, if he would. His sympathies are all with our assailants and enemies. Charged with the execution of the laws, and *sworn* to see them executed, he refuses the army and navy to the Marshal at Boston, but directs him to "hire a house" to hold the captured fugitives; and when the Marshal fails to obey him in this respect, and after a gang of free negroes and infamous white men have broken into the Court of justice and taken away the fugitive by force, he issues a Proclamation on the subject, and sends in a Message to the Senate in which he *admits* that the Marshal had not "hired a house" as he instructed him to do, and "*regrets*" that he has not done so, while at the same time he continues him in office. Professing, with his *Southern* partizans, to hold William H. Seward in detestation, he authorizes his personal and political organ, the Republic, to express the "gratification" with which he has heard of the election to the Senate of the United States of Hamilton Fish, an ally and friend of Seward; and Seward himself, at a large Whig assemblage in New York City, in responding to a toast in which the President and himself were included, speaks of the President as the "illustrious son of New York," and treats him, in all he says of him, of Whigism, and of the Union, as one of his particular associates and friends. On the other hand, a Southern Governor is dragged from his duties on mere suspicion, and subjected to the formalities of a trial, on a charge of having aided a down-trodden people in their efforts for freedom; and a sovereign Southern State, which chooses to manifest a determination to *tear away*, if possible, from her assailants and enemies, is dealt with in no spirit of charity or of kindness, but is threatened by the Prime Minister of this President, in a public letter, with fire and sword and the penalties of treason. And this is the man who is pronounced by the Raleigh Register "one of the firmest and most glorious patriots that ever breathed the air or walked upon the soil of America"!!

The Register very correctly says, in one sense, that Whigism consists in opposition to Democracy. Whigism has had opportunities, on various occasions, to stamp its policy on our laws and institutions; but it is a marked fact, nevertheless, so far as the General Government is concerned, that no Whig or Federal measure is at this time the law of the land. On the other hand, Democratic measures *have* became the law of the country, and are so yet; and Whigism is not likely to change or repeal them. What, therefore, *can* such a party do but oppose the successful party and carp at their measures?

Having shown what Whigism was in 1800, and from that period down to 1848, we shall proceed in our next to reply to the questions propounded to us by the Register on the subject of Democracy.

A Western Editor has made the discovery that Jenny Lind is becoming very popular. It is thought the Whigs will run her as their next candidate for the Presidency.

FIRE!

We regret to have to state, that on Saturday night last the Manteo Paper Mill, near this City, took fire and was entirely consumed. We learn that the hands had been engaged at work until about ten o'clock P. M., and that the rag-devil had been in operation during the greater part of the day and night. It is considered certain that the fire was occasioned by friction in this machine. The upper floor, where the rag-devil was, was filled with rags, and, of course, the fire when once under way progressed with great rapidity. The large water-wheel was put in motion during the fire, and was thereby saved; but the whole building was consumed, and the new and excellent machinely was subjected to the action of the fire, rendering it of couse useless, or nearly so.

We learn that some two or three hundred dollar's worth of paper was saved.

The proprietors had but recently ordered a steam engine with the view of increasing their operations; and it is fortunate that it had not been received and put in. They were insured in the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company for five thousand dollars. Their loss is between four and five thousand dollars.

We learn that the enterprising Proprietors will proceed at once to erect a new Mill, and their customers may expect their usual supplies in the course of six or eight weeks.

THE LATE MAJ. NOAH.

From such materials as it could obtain on the instant, the N. Y. Tribune has prepared the following brief outline of the active and eventful life of this deceased Nestor of the press:

"Mordecai Manasseh Noah was born in Philadelphia on the 19th of July, 1784, and was consequently nearly sixty-seven years old at the time of his death. At an early age he was apprenticed to a carver and gilder. Even as a boy he manifested a decided literary talent, and his first effort was a fourth of July oration, delivered in his thirteenth year. He soon gave up his trade entirely.

Soon after the commencement of the present century, he went to Charleston, S. C., where he took an active part in public affairs. In 1811 he received the appointment of U. S. Consul to Riga, on the Baltic, which he declined, and in 1813 was appointed Consul to Tunis, with a Mission to Algiers; his vessel was captured by a British frigate, and taken to Plymouth as a prize. After a detention of several weeks he was allowed to leave. Having accomplished the object of his mission, he passed through France on his homeward route. During his stay in Paris, he met accidentally, and recognized, his father, whom he had not seen since his fifth year.

After his return, he became connected with the National Advocate, in N. Y. city. A series of essays on Domestic Economy, which he wrote for that paper under the signature of "Howard," were afterward published in a volume. He also published a volume of "Shakspeare Tales." He afterward became connected, we believe, with the old Enquirer, and was at one time in partnership with Col. Webb and Bennett, of the Herald.

About this time he was elected Sheriff of the city and county. We have heard it stated, as an instance of his impulsive and generous nature, that he appropriated the profits of his first year in office to the relief of the widow of his predecessor, who had been left destitute by her husband's death. About the year 1825 he conceived the idea of collecting the scattered tribes of the Jews, and rebuilding Jerusalem. Grand Island, in the Canada river, was designated as the rendezvous, and his proclamation which was sent to all parts of the world, created quite a sensation at the time. During Gen. Jackson's presidency he was appointed to a government office in this city; about the same time he dissolved his connection with the Courier, and established an evening paper, called the Star. This was very prosperous for a time, but soon after the death of his partner it was discontinued. When the law was passed, in 1840, changing the organization of the Court of General Sessions, he was elected Judge, which office he held till the repeal of the law.

Maj. Noah's next undertaking was the Sunday Times, which he continued to edit at the time of his last illness. After his return from Tunis he wrote a number of dramatic pieces, most of which met with great success. As an editor, Maj. Noah was one of the most brilliant, spirited and graceful paragraphists in the country. He always sustained the most cordial relations, not only with his brethren of the press, but with the public at large.

Maj. Noah married, about the year 1847, a daughter of the late Daniel Jordan, He leaves five sons and one daughter. One of his sons is in the navy, and now stationed on the Chinese coast; another is in Minnesota."

A GRATIFYING CHANGE. We are just informed of a remarkable change in the course of business in the Carriage making line. A few years ago, many Northern Carriages passed through this place for the interior every year. For a year or two past, scarcely one has been received in that way. On the contrary, not only is our own State supplied from the excellent home manufactories in this and other places, but our Carriage Makers have actually become shippers of their vehicles. We are glad to hear that Mr. McKethan last week forwarded two Carriages to Memphis in Tennessee, via New Orleans, and a buggy to Georgia, via Savannah, to the orders of gentlemen who had seen and used carriages of his make. His carriages are so faithfuly built, that those who have used them once have no desire to go North for the article. And we doubt if any Southern establishment has extended its reputation so widely. Hundreds of his vehicles have been carried by emigrants to the Southern and South-western States.

Fay. Observer.

It gives us pleasure to publish the above, as showing what our mechanics can do. It is useless to eulogise the work turned out from the shop of Mr. McKethan, as every one who has tried it can bear witness to its excellence. While willing to do perfect justice to the Fayetteville shops, however, we would do injustice to the mechanics of our own town, did we not call attention to the fact, that there are two shops in the town of Wadesborough, whose enterprising proprietors turn out as good work in the Carriage line as can be had in the Union, and who are working themselves so fast into favor that a vehicle made in another place can hardly be sold here at any price. It would be indeed difficult for either of our Coach shops to make work for exportation, from the fact that they are unable to supply the home demand.

Wadesborough Argus.

This is what we like to see. We have Carriage-Makeres here also, who can supply any article desired in their line. It is the duty of the Southern people to patronize their own Mechanics.

The three cent pieces, now being coined are going to be, says an exchange, the most convenient coinage for small change that we can possibly have. They will be the death of the copper currency. The following statement will show how easily change can be made with them—for payment of three, six, five and ten cents the existing and proposed silver coins would naturally be used. For nine cents give three three cent coins; for eight cents, a five and a there for one cent give two threes and take a five, or a dime and take three threes.

Thomas Pitt, who recently murdered Tilghman Hunt, a slave dealer, near Fayetteville, North Carolina, and afterwards fled to the North, and for whose apprehension the governor of N. C. offered a reward of $400, has been arrested in New York. He passed through Richmond a few days since in the custody of a couple of officers. *Norfolk Argus.*

From all that we can learn, we think it doubtful whether Pitt has been arested. There is no information in this City to that effect.

The Superior Court of Wake County is in session this week, his Honor Judge Ellis presiding. The Charge of the Judge to the Grand Jury was full and to the point, and evinced a thorough knowledge of the law. If any business of importance is transacted, we shall notice it in our next.

SEWARD A UNION MAN!

The members of the New York Legislature recently paid a visit to New York City, and were suitably received and entertained by the authorities. They visited the various institutions of public charity, and they were dined and toasted in fine style at the Astor House. Mr. Seward, fresh from Albany, where he had crooked his finger and secured the election of Mr. Fish, was also present, and was alluded to in terms of marked respect and consideration. The Lieutenant Governor of the State spoke of him as "the honored representative of the State in the Senate of the United States"—which allusion was received with twelve cheers; and he was at last called out by Mr. Speaker Raymond, in a toast which the latter offered to President Fillmore and Congress. "This toast," says the Tribune, "was loudly cheered, and all eyes were turned upon Hon. William H. Seward for a response. He was evidently not prepared to comply with this demand, but finding it useless to resist, he rose to address the company. Cheer followed cheer so fast and so long that it was some time before he could be heard." Mr. Seward opened his speech as follows;

"With your leave, Mr. President, gentlemen of the Common Council and of the Legislature, Legislators of the City and of the State of New York, since it is so distinctly your pleasure, I rise most cheerfully to respond to the sentiment which expresses your respect for the Executive and the Legislators of the United States. I am sure that I hazard nothing in assuming to express the grateful reciprocity of respect and consideration for you on behalf of the President of the United States. That illustrious citizen, himself a son of New York, educated among us, and having risen to his proud eminence by services in her councils and as her representative, while he will be, as he ought, just to all the States over which he presides, still acknowledges as the object of his intense preference and worship that one of them which first received his devotion. [Cheers.]"

Mr. Seward then spoke at some length of the identity of feeling and interest between New York City and New York State, and concluded as follows:

"And this thought suggests, gentlemen, yet another, the intimate relation, the indissoluble connection between the State and the United States. It is not New York alone that supports and sustains this great city, and this great State, it is the entire nation, stretching from the river St. Lawrence along the Atlantic coast and the Mexican Gulf, and then across the mountains and along the Pacific coast away up to Nootka Sound. Our star is indeed brilliant and distinguishable in the constellation, but let it shoot from its sphere and it would pale its fires and be lost in the Heavens [cheers.] Gentlemen, no man in New York can be a disunionist [cheers.] I know none indeed. I will say only one thing further on the subject of the Union. I am a believer in the Christian Religion. When it happens in my way to fall in with a sceptic, I endeavor to remove his doubts, and I persevere confidingly; but when he avows himself an Atheist, I think that he is to be turned over to my friend Dr. Benedict, of the Insane Hospital at Utica. So if I should hear a New York man avow himself a Disunionist, I should think the Bloomingdale Asylum the fittest place for his correction. [Cheers.] Sir, what is just and wise must be defended and maintained, but he who cannot maintain and defend them in this Union and under this Constitution, is capable of doing no good, and, in my poor judgment, incapable of doing more harm. [Cheers.] May Heaven take care of the New York man, if there be one, who seeks Disunion, and Heaven save the wits of him who sincerely suspects others of being so! But, gentlemen, I must not forget that I am only a casual and unexpected guest; I will not abuse, by much speaking, the hospitality which has indulged me with the privilege of being a listener at this happy greeting of town and country. (Cries of "Go on! go on") No, gentlemen. (Cries of "Go on! go on!") Gentlemen of the rural districts, please to be in order. Excuse me, Mr. Lieutenant Governor and Mr. Speaker, for thus usurping your authority. I give you, gentlemen, The City of New York and the State of New York, harmony and affection between them and indissoluble Union between them and all the sister States."

Mr. Seward was followed by another Abolitionist, Hon. Henry Stanton, who, among other things, said:

"There is too much of human progress, human hope, and human well-being, involved in the existence of the Union, to allow it to be dissolved! I will tell you, Sir, what will make our institutions as enduring as time. It is because, that, while the people will religiously observe and perform, in their letter and spirit, all Constitutional obligations, and will maintain the absolute supremacy of the laws, they will also exercise the freedom of speech and the press, the right of assembling and petitioning, and will resist every encroachment upon the inviolability of the writ of *habeus corpus* and the privileges of the trial by Jury. [Loud applause.] Dissolve this Union! Why, Sir, the men yet live among us, who have seen a few feeble colonies, scattered along the Atlantic coast, inhabited by less than three millions of people, expand into a confederacy of thirty-one independent States, stretching its territory from the granite shores of New England to the golden strand of California, and from the pine forests of the Lakes to the orange groves of the Rio Grande, teeming with twenty-four millions of intelligent and prosperous freemen, and becoming richer in all the elements of true greatness than any nation under heaven. And, Sir, the grandsons of these aged men will live to see this same confederacy grow under our glorious Constitution till its population outruns the march of enumeration, till its territory, washed by two oceans, reaches from the arctic snows of Labrador to the tropic heats of Panama, and till the sun, as he traverses this wide domain, *neither rises upon a master nor sets upon a slave.* [Long continued applause.] I conclude by proposing to you the immortal sentiment of Daniel Webster: "Liberty *and* Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

So it seems that the breach between President Fillmore and Senator Seward has been healed. The President's organ rejoices over the election of Hamilton Fish, Mr. Seward's ally and bosom friend; and Mr. Seward, in turn, responds to a toast *on behalf of the President*, and speaks of him in the highest terms. Seward too, it seems, is a Union man! What will the members of that "defunct humbug"—the Union party—say to that? Seward says he is one of the best friends the Union ever had—that what is "wise and just" may be defended and maintained *in* the Union and *by* the Union—and that a Disunionist in New York is a fit subject for a Lunatic Asylum.

Will the Whig papers of the State lay these facts before their readers? Or will they keep them back for the benefit of their dear President and the "national Whig party"? We shall see.

SPECIE, TOBACCO, &c.

A late New York letter to the Philadelphia American, contains the following information:

"The Sub-Treasury has paid $100,000 on the Mexican indemnity, and will probably pay out $400,000 within a day or two—part also on account of the indemnity. Silver and gold are coming forward freely from the west and the mint, to an amount probably exceeding our shipments.

Tobacco is more active, and jobbers are in the market buying more freely for their country friends. The sales during the last three days are 150 hhds. fine Kentucky at 13c.; 100 hhds. middling at 10½ a11; 50 common at 8; 50 hhds. Maryland at 8; 30 boxes Florida at 25 a 35; 100 bales Cuba at 22. Holders are firm. The stock of fine is very small, and held mostly above the market value. Seed leaf is held by speculators without sales.

The stock of the Illinois Central Railroad has been all subscribed, and 20 per cent. paid in."

We learn that some of the Rail Roads in Illinois are paying twenty per cent., and most of the Plank Roads from thirty to thirty-two per cent.

Boston and the South. The Boston Post says it is estimated that more than a million of dollars in sales have been lost to Boston this season, on account of the impression among Southern merchants that Boston would not sustain the compromise measures.

THE VIRGINIA RESOLUTIONS.

We publish below the Resolutions reported to the Legislature of Virginia by the Committee of Thirteen, and which have passed the House of Delegates by an almost unanimous vote. We presume that, ere this, they have passed the Senate. They are as follows:

Whereas, The Legislature of the State of South Carolina has passed an act to provide for the appointment of delegates to a Southern Congress, "to be entrusted with full power and authority to deliberate with the view and intention of resisting further aggression, and if possible of restoring the constitutional rights of the South, and if not, to recommend *due* provision for her future safety and independence;" which act has been formally communicated to this General Assembly:

1st. *Be it therefore Resolved, by the General Assembly of Virginia,* That whilst this State deeply sympathizes with South Carolina in the feelings excited by the unwarrantable interference of the non-slaveholding States with our common institutions, and whilst diversity of opinion exists among the people of this commonwealth in regard to the wisdom, justice and constitutionality of the measures of the late Congress of the United States, taken as a whole, and commonly known as the compromise measures; yet the Legislature of Virginia deems it a duty to declare to her sister State of South Carolina, that the people of this State are unwilling to take any action (in consequence of the same) calculated to destroy the integrity of this Union.

2d. *Resolved,* That, regarding the said acts of the Congress of the United States, taken together, as an adjustment of the exciting questions to which they relate, and cherishing the hope that, if fairly executed, they will restore to the country that harmony and confidence, which of late have been so unhappily disturbed, the State of Virginia deems it unwise (in the present condition of the country) to send delegates to the proposed Southern Congress.

3d. *Resolved,* That Virginia earnestly and affectionately appeals to her sister State of South Carolina to desist from any meditated secession upon her part, which cannot but tend to the destruction of the Union, and the loss to all of the States of the benefits that spring from it.

4th. *Resolved,* That Virginia, believing the constitution of the United States, if faithfully administered, provides adequate protection to the rights of all the States of this confederacy, and still looking to that instrument for defence within the Union, warned by the experience of the past, the dangers of the present and the hopes of the future, invokes all who live under it to adhere more strictly to it, and to preserve inviolate the safeguards which it affords to the rights of individual States and the interests of sectional minorities.

5th. *Resolved,* That all legislation or combinations, designed in any way to affect the institutions peculiar to the South, deserve the most unqualified reprobation, are derogatory to the rights of and peculiarly offensive to the Southern States, and must, if persisted in, inevitably defeat the restoration of peaceful and harmonious sentiments in these States.

6th. *Resolved,* That the governor of this commonwealth be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the executive of the State of South Carolina, with the request that they be laid before her next legislature, and that copies be also transmitted to the executive of each of the other States of this Union—the State of Vermont only excepted.

The Richmond Enquirer approves these Resolutions—calls them "admirable"—and expresses the hope that they will "receive the unanimous assent of the Legislature." They also meet the approbation of the Whig press of Richmond and of the State generally. On the other hand, the Petersburg South Side Democrat says:

"The Resolutions reported by the Committee of "thirteen" passed the House by an almost unanimous vote. A more mature reflection has but confirmed our first impression of this business. We still think the whole proceeding impolitic to the last degree. These resolutions are nothing but a God-speed to abolitionism. Virginia has announced by legislative enactment that she *will submit* to the Compromise. What effect will any future attitude of resistance, though never so imposing, assumed by Virginia, produce upon the North? Why nought but derision and ridicule. Clearly the proper course for the Southern States to pursue, was to have submitted silently to the Compromise, for any authoritative declaration of submission will estop us in any future emergency, from pleading the iniquity of the measures of the Compromise in justification of any decided step the South may be forced to take. By all means, the Resolutions should have contained a protest against the principle and justice of these Compromise measures, and have declared that the Legislature acquiesced in their operation only from an unwillingness to destroy the Union.

The passage of Campbell's resolutions at any rate, defeated Mr. Free-soiler Scott in his attempt to prostitute the loyalty to the Union felt by the people of this State, to base party purposes. In this respect the resolutions are commendable. And if any resolutions about the Compromise were to be adopted, doubtless Campbell's were as faultless as possible, excepting however, one very important clause in the second resolution—"regarding the Compromise as an *adjustment*" *&c.* Now an adjustment is an *equitable* arrangement—a *fair* settlement. But the Compromise was unjust and unfair in every feature and to the last degree; therefore, we think the second of Mr. Campbell's series of resolutions should have been amended. We trust the Legislature of Virginia is now done with resolving either to submit or resist. Real men never resolve; they *do.* Let us be quiet and silent, or if we do not mean to tolerate the aggressions of the North, let us then without any bluster or brag, dissolve all connection with our enemies, and set up a government for ourselves. We can govern ourselves at least as well as the North govern us."

The Norfolk Argus says:

"Pecavi! The Legislature of this State has taken its position definitely in the adoption of the resolutions reported by the Select Committee to the House of Delegates on Tuesday last. Virginia has done but poor justice to her ancient renown, by any of her proceedings, touching this great controversy. Her whole legislation upon the subject, from the first moment that the abolitionists became formidable as a party, and her institution endangered, have evinced an unmanly indecision, and a tremulous infirmity of purpose, well calculated to destroy her influence, and expose her to derision. After all the blustering pretension which makes little boys whistle in the dark, to keep off spectres, she has at last submitted, with a prayer for mercy, to her Northern *sisters.* Well, it was time that her temporizing policy had been abandoned. It was better to surrender at once and make a grace of it, than to keep up a mere show of resistance, which only served to increase the pressure upon us.

What now will be the course of the Northern States? Will they wake up to a proper sense of our rights, and their own duty? If we trace the history of this subject from its origin to the present time, we shall find that the pretensions of the abolitionists have never in any instance been relaxed, and that they have uniformly claimed more and more, precisely in proportion as we have receded or acquiesced. They will now see in the feebleness and inefficiency of our measures, proof that our self-respect is gone, or that we have no confidence in our own strength. And they have a right to think so; for we have evinced more dread of a collision with them than regard for our own rights and honor. The time had arrived when the people of Virginia and the South should no longer be deluded by false hopes, nor place their reliance on moderate expedients. The only alternative was an ignominious submission on the one hand, or on the other, a resort to measures fully adequate to our protection, whatever consequences they might involve. *Party designs and party influences* have caused our legislators to choose the former. They have sacrificed for the sake of the Union everything which makes it a blessing to them.

Oh! Union, how many aggressions are committed in thy name!"

A letter has been received at Baltimore from Mr. Barnum, announcing that Jenny Lind will go direct to that city from Wheeling and Pittsburg, and will give several concerts there, commencing about the 15th of April, prior to her visit to either Philadelphia or New York. The desire to hear her again in Baltimore is getting very strong, and her concerts will doubtless be as much thronged as heretofore. All the attempts to rival her have but had the effect to increase the general admiration. She will probably take a farewell of Washington, also, before visiting the northern cities.

NEW YORK SENATOR.

There seems to be considerable doubt of the *legality* of Mr. Fish's election as Senator from New York. His seat, it is stated, is to be contested, and the Senate of the United States will be called upon to decide the matter. The following, from the New York Journal of Commerce, will put our readers in possession of the facts:

"New York United States Senator. From a cursory examination of the subject, we are led to believe that Hamilton Fish is NOT elected to the U. S. Senate. The Constitution of the State (Art. 3, sec. 15,) declares that "No bill shall be passed except by the assent of a *majority of all the members* ELECTED *to each branch of the Legislature.*" Of course no law can be repealed without a similar assent. The law declaring that the U. S. Senators shall be elected on the first Tuesday in February, and making no provision for these elections at any other time, is consequently in force until "a majority of all the members elected" to each House has pronounced for its repeal, or in favor of some enactment which implies and involves its repeal. As yet, this has not been done. After the failure of the attempts to elect on the day fixed by law, some gentleman moved the passage of a bill to elect in a convention of the two Houses, instead of the two Houses separately; but this could not be carried in the Senate,—Mr. Beekman voting against it, which left only 16 members in favor of the bill—not "a majority of all the members elected." The whole number of the Senators is 32, and of course 17 is the lowest constitutional majority, whether all the members are present or not.

Finding that their object could not be accomplished in this way, Senaters began to contrive ways and means by which the law could be *circumvented.* The result is seen in the transactions of Tuesday. Seizing upon an occasion when two Democratic Senators were out of town, the Whigs repealed the rule which requires concurrent resolutions to lie over one day, and then adopted a concurrent resolution (yeas 16) to proceed to the election of a United States Senator at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the same day. It was done accordingly. Sixteen Senators voted for Hamilton Fish, who was thereupon declared duly elected on the part of the Senate, and he was actually elected on the part of the House, as he had been previously on the day fixed by law for that purpose.

Now, what is the case? Just this: The Senate, finding that they cannot repeal a law *by bill,* for want of a constitutional majority, (17,) repeal it in effect, *by joint resolution.* They thus give to 16 votes the power which the Constitution gave to 17, *i. e.* a majority of all the Senators elected. Now, the Constitution says expressly, that "no law shall be enacted [or repealed] except by bill." This joint resolution is, therefore, unconstitutional and so are all the proceedings which depend upon it. In other words Hamilton Fish is not elected to the United States Senate, but there is still a vacancy. This is the opinion of every lawyer in this city, so far as we know, who has examined the subject. Hence we conclude that if a Democratic Legislature should be elected next November, as is probable, they will proceed exactly as if the above farce had not been enacted. That is, they will first repeal so much of said law as limits the election of United States Senator to a particular day, and then proceed to a choice in a manner prescribed by law. The Senator so chosen, it is believed, will successfully claim the seat of Mr. Fish, should the latter take the trouble to occupy it during the 30 days or 50 which will intervene between the meeting of Congress and the organization of our own Legislature."

Ohio Legislature and the Fugitive Slave Law. We find the following going the rounds of the eastern papers. It has appeared in this form in papers of such character and position as the Journal of Commerce, New York Herald, we believe, and about a score of others of all parties:

"Ohio Fugitive Slave Act. The Ohio Legislatures on the 22d of February, passed "an act securing the benefit of habeas corpus," which comes quite up to the Vermont act. It makes it the duty of the Attorney General of the State, and the Presecuting Attorneys of the counties—

"To protect and defend all persons arrested as fugitives slaves, and to make immediate application to specified courts and judges for the writ of habeas corpus; such courts or judges to grant the writ, and upon its return, to grant a trial by jury on all questions of fact at issue between the parties, provided either party make application for such trial. If the verdict of the jury thus called shall be in favor of the person claimed as a fugitive slave, he shall forthwith be restored to his liberty; and if the claimant shall again claim ownership in the slave, within the State, he shall be deemed guilty of felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary for not more than five nor less than three years."

It is proper to inform those journals, and "the rest of mankind," that on the 22d day of February, the entire General Assembly, and our whole State Government, including lobbies, were at Cleaveland, celebrating the completion of the Cleaveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, and the birth day of Washington. The Legislature could not have passed that or any other bill or resolution, for it was not at home. Nor has any such bill passed that body during this session. We believe Mr. Pow, of the House, gave notice of his intention to introduce such a bill, and perhaps did introduce it in the early part of the session. We have not noticed any further disposition of the matter.

We clip the above from the Southern Press. That paper rightly questions the fact stated therein.

Ohio Statesman.

Cheap Postage. For the practical specimen of wholesome progress which Congress has vouchsafed us in the passage of the Three Cent Postage Law, the whole people will be truly thankful. On and after the first day of July next, the postage of a prepaid letter for any distance not exceeding three thousand miles, will be three cents, and by that time, we shall have a coin of that denomination to pay our postage with. If the postage is paid at the destination of a letter, instead of the starting point, the charges will be same as at present—a half dime. Under this regulation it is fair to assume that three-fourths of the letters mailed—perhaps four fifths—will be pre-paid; and the loss by the Government by 'dead letters' will be greatly diminished. We like the principle of the Bill—that of regulating the postage by the weight of the missive. Half an ounce of paper, especially if it be thin, will carry as much business information, affection, or advice, as any reasonable human being would desire to transmit or receive at once.

The three thousand miles limit comprehends all that portion of the United States on this side of the Rocky Mountains. A pre-paid half ounce letter to or from Oregon or California, will cost 6 cts.; or if paid for by the receiver, instead of the sender, 10 cents. The postage of heavier letters increases in a ratio with the weight, as by the law no in force.

Letters transmitted by sea, or in part by sea, under 2500 miles, will be charged 10 cents—over that distance 20 cents. This rule applies to half ounce letters. For weights over that mark, the charge is proportionate.

The new law is wedge number two. A uniform letter postage of 2 cents the half ounce will be the next measure. In the meantime we are grateful for the intermediate step between the commencement and the completion of a great measure of reform; and we believe that it will prove beneficial to the government in a financial sense, as well as acceptable to the public.

Arthur's Home Gazette.

North Carolina School Book. In conversation with C. H. Wiley, Esq., of this county, some days ago, we learned that he had nearly completed the preparation of a Reading Book particularly adapted and intended for the Common Schools of North Carolina. A considerable portion of the book is devoted to the history of North Carolina, written in a style which it is hoped will engage the attention of our youth, fix the great events of our annals upon their memory, and cause a pride in their native State, (which their fathers have not cherished as they ought,) to grow with their growth and strengthen with their strength. This is a new and certainly a commendable feature in a school book for this country, and will render the work peculiarly proper to be placed in the hands of pupils at a certain stage of advancement. We have been under the necessity of sending to the North for school books, as well as every thing else, long enough, and therefore trust that Mr. Wiley's arrangements for publication may partially relieve us from such necessity. There are many considerations why a school book prepared in the South will suit us better.

Greensborough Patriot.

For the North Carolina Standard.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.

From the most reliable data within our reach we learn that there is in our State: Forty thousand Baptists, twenty-two thousand Methodists, eight thousand Presbyterians, three thousand Episcopalians. Besides these, there are churches of the United Brethren or Moravian, and Roman Catholics. The returns of the census will throw some light on this subject, but not entirely satisfactory.

Col. Wheeler's work on the History of the State will soon be ready for the press, and he will no doubt be gratified to be fully and accurately informed as to the religious phases of our State. Will Rev. Messrs. Mason, Lacy, Tobey, and Doub of your City, and Bishop Van Vleck of Salem, make corrections in the above statement, if found to be erroneous, and communicate through your columns the number of communicants in each Church? HERTFORD.

[Telegraphed for the Washington Union.]

Arrival of the Canada.—Seven Days Later from Europe.

Halifax, March 27—12, m. The royal mail steamer Canada, of the Cunard line, arrived at 12 o'clock last night. She sailed for Boston at 4 o'clock, with 75 passengers. The Africa arrived at Liverpool on Saturday at noon. The United States frigate St. Lawrence arrived on Thursday, and proceeded to France for the remains of Commodore Paul Jones.

Liverpool markets, March 15. Cotton has declined one eighth upon better descriptions to one-quarter upon lower qualities. The sales during the week amounted to 31,000 bales.

The corn market, after a dull week, closed firmly—yellow corn, 29s. a 30s. Western canal flour, 18s. a 20s. 6d. The market for beef is brisk. Pork commands full rates—eastern prime mess, 60s, a 65s.; western, 50s. a 55s.

Cheese, from middling to fine, 28s. a 45s.; yellow, 36s. a 36s. 6d. Linseed cake, £6 10s. a £7 5. Sales 1,500 bbls. turpentine at 7s. per cwt. No sales of rosin. Nothing doing in coffee. Light sales of sugar, and no change in prices. Rice very dull, with a slight decline.

The money market is brisk—consols closed at 96⅜s. Exchequer bills, 2s. higher.

There has been no change in the state of trade—Manchester dull.

The weather is very mild, and the spring crop promising.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

Condition of the Markets, &c.

New York, March 28, 6 P. M. The market for government securities is slightly firmer. Sales of United States 6's, 1867, 115⅞. Pennsylvania 5's, 73⅜. Sales of Canton company at 62½—a slight improvement. The money market is easy—sterling exchange 10 a 10½ premium.

The foreign news has had no special effect on the market for breadstuffs. Sales of 4,000 barrels of flour at 4 43¾ a $4 50; Southern 4 62 a $4 75; Genesee 4 81 a $4 87. Corn meal $3. Rye flour $3 37½.

Grain is steady—sales of 7,000 bushels prime Ohio red wheat at $1; Genesee 1 12 a $1 13; common red 95 cents. Corn is held one cent per bushel higher—no sales reported. Oats 46 a 50 cents. Rye 73 cts.

Provisions are steady, without change in prices. Sales of old Mess Pork at 13 a $13 12½; Prime do. $10 12½. Bacon is firm. Sales of Lard in bbls. at 8½ cents.

Groceries steady but not active—small sales Rio Coffee at 10¾ a 11¼ cents. Sugars and Molasses quiet—prices steady. Sales of Rice at 3⅜ a 3 9-16 cents per lb.

Cotton is dull under the news, and prices declined 1-6 cent per lb. The sales to-day were 1,600 bales.

Tobacco without change, holders firm.

Wool steady. Whiskey quiet—sales at 23 cents per gallon, in bbls.

[Correspondence of the Pennsylvanian.]

New York, March 26, 1851.

Hamilton Fish, the story goes, is to have a dinner at the Astor House, in the course of a few days—in order to give all the Woolly Heads, big and little, from Seward and Weed down to the whippers in of the *Tribune* office, an opportunity to define their position in reference to the Administration at Washington, and the Silver Greys here. Rumor says now that Fillmore has gone over to Seward, and that anon, even the Godlike will be found on that side of the house. Well, we'll see!

Cape Fear and Deep River Improvements. To relieve the anxiety of the public, we publish the following extract of a letter from Mr. Thompson, Engineer of the work, to a mercantile house in this town, dated 23d inst.

"Although the rise was unusually rapid, and reached a point in Smiley's Falls, which has not been surpassed in the last 40 years, yet I am happy to state, that the work has not been injured to any material extent. When it is borne in mind, that the Locks and Dams are in an unfinished state, and therefore not prepared for the extraordinary test they have lately been subjected to—much greater than they can possibly incur when finished—it should be a source of congratulation to all its friends, that it has been thus able to withstand so severe a shock from the old Cape Fear. All of the Locks as well as the Dams, were submerged some ten feet. So unlooked for a rise, necessarily carried off some timber and lumber secured in rafts, and on the banks, but the loss is not great. I was in Smiley's Falls during the flood, and you may suppose was very anxious during its prevalence. I have examined all of the works since, and therefore speak understandingly of the effects of the freshet.

You may have seen by the advertisement that there is to be a called meeting of the Stockholders on the 5th of April." *Wilmington Commercial.*

It is our melancholy duty to-day to announce the death of the Hon. Augustus Moore, late one of the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in this State. The suddenness with which this calamity burst upon us, the many noble virtues of the deceased, the high position which he occupied in this community, and the great and exalted respect in which he was held by his fellow-citizens, all contribute to render more poignant the affliction which we have sustained in this sudden and disastrous deprivation. On last Friday we left him in the enjoyment of perfect health, and engaged in the trial of an intricate and perplexing suit in the Superior Court of Bertie County. On the following evening he returned to his home, complaining of very slight uneasiness, but cheerful, and participating with gayety in the joys and pastimes of the domestic circle. At 9 o'clock on Sunday morning a stroke of apoplexy terminated his earthly existence. *Edenton Bulletin.*

Death of Chapman. The Indianapolis State Sentinel announces the death, on the 12th inst., of George A. Chapman, one of the original proprietors of that paper. Mr. Chapman has been well known as one of the most popular and influential democratic editors in the West, as was the "Crow, Chapman, Crow," man.

Hon. W. S. Ashe has been announced, by the "Carolinian," as a candidate for re-election to Congress, in the 3d District of this State, "subject to the action of a Democratic Convention." Mr. *Outlaw, of this* District, eschews all conventions, and appeals to the "higher law" of his own dictum.

Eliz. City Pionier.

A New State in New York. There are movements on foot, it appears, to form a new State within the territory now constituting the State of New-York. The new State as proposed, will comprise the city of New York, and the counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond and some others on the river.

MARRIED,

In Halifax, Va., on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Grammar, Dr. A. E. Henderson, of Salisbury, to Miss Melinda Wimbish, of the former place.

In Iredell county, at the house of Mrs. H. Campbell, on the 20th ult., by H. R. Hall, Esq., Mr. Daniel Safreit, of Davie county, to Miss Lucinda Campbell, daughter of the late Thomas Campbell.

DIED,

In this town, 9 o'clock A. M., on Sunday last, and after a protracted illness which she bore with great christian fortitude, Mrs. Lucy Ann Wooding, consort of Mr. John E. Wooding. Much might be remarked of the many noble virtues that adorn the character of the deceased, if the panegyrist could do the dead any good. She was a most estimable lady, and died as she lived an exemplary Christian, leaving an affectionate husband, several children and a mother sadly bereaved by this dispensation of Providence. *Milton Chronicle.*

SPRING GOODS FOR 1851.

THE Subscriber is receiving his usual stock of Spring and Summer Goods, at his old stand, No. 9, Fayetteville Street,

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods,
Hardware,
Hats and Shoes,
Crockery,
Groceries, &c.

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, April 1, 1851. 43—

JUST RECEIVED,

20 PS. Marlborough Stripes and Plaids (for servants,)
Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Jeans,
Crushed, Brown, Clarified, Refined Loaf Sugar,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
Cut Nails and Brads, Swede's Iron and Steel.

For Sale by
J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 1st April, 1851. 43—

By Express.

LADIE'S Black Kid mo. Slippers,
do. White Kid do.
Misses Goat Skin Bootees,
Children's do. do.

J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street,

Raleigh, April 1, 1851. 43—

I. O. O. F.

Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

THE Grand Lodge of this State will meet in the Hall of Manteo Lodge, No 8, in the City of Raleigh, on Wednesday, the 14th day of May, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

WM. D. COOKE, *Grand Secretary.*

Raleigh, April 2d, 1851. 43—w4t.

Kendall's Great Work.

THE War between the United States and Mexico, Illustrated; embracing Pictorial Drawings of all the Principal conflicts, with a description of each Battle. By George Wilkins Kendall, author of the Texan Sante Fe Expedition. Received at

TURNER'S Bookstore.

Raleigh, April 2d, 1851. 43—

Linseed Oil.

9 BBLS. this day received and for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co.

Raleigh, March 21, 1851. 43—

ANOTHER Lot of those beautiful four dollar Moleskin Hats, just Received by Express.

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, March 2nd, 1851. 43—

Red Clover Seed.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Clover Seed, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, April 1st, 1851. 43—

Humorous American Works,

With Illustrations by Darley, Price 50 cents.

POLLY Peablossom's Wedding,
Wild Western Scenes,
Simon Suggs,
Chronicles of Pineville,
Drama at Pokerville,
Mississippi Scenes,
Adventures of a Southern Medical Student,
Big Bear of Arkansas,
Major Jones Courtship.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 1st, 1851. 43—

OLIVER PHELPS, Jr.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Washington City, D. C.

PRACTICES in all the Courts of the District of Columbia, and adjacent Counties of Maryland and Virginia, attends promptly to private collections, and professional business generally.

He has great facilities in prosecuting claims before Congress and the Exective Departments including claims for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Patents, Return Duties, and to the settlement of accounts of Public Officers, and agents of the Government.

Address as above post paid, office on Pennsylvania Avenue, between 4½ and 6 streets.

He has the pleasure of referring to His Excellency Hon. David S. Reid.
Hon. Thomas Corwin, Sec. of the Treasury.
" Elisha Whittlesey, 2nd Comptroller.
" Dan'l A. Dickinson, U. S. Senator from N. Y.
" Stephen A. Douglas, U. S. Senator from Illinois.
" A. W. Venable, House of Representatives.
Messrs. Berrett, Newsom, and Holden, Milton, N. C
William W. Holden, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.

January 23, 1841. 24—3m.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Dealers in Staple & Fancy Dry Goods Hats Boots, Shoes &c.

WOULD respectfully ask attention to the following, a portion of their Spring purchases, which have been received:

Chamelion Hernani, Silk Brocade Labradors,
Fancy Silk Tissues, Berages, Berage DeLains,
Poplins, Prints, French Jaconetts, Embroidered Swiss Muslins, Albornes, Chenie Ginghams,
Lace Shawls, Crape do.
Fancy Cravats for Ladies, Jaspra Silks,
Chenie do. Emb'd Silk Mantillas, Lace and Muslin Visitees, Belts, Lace, Trimmings, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
Irish Linens, Summer Coatings, and Pant stuffs, &c.

Raleigh, March 25, 1851. 41—3t.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY

Of the State of North Carolina.

THE Second Annual Meeting will be held in the City of Raleigh on the third Wednesday of May next, it being the 21st of the month, at which time the Annual Address will be delivered by Dr. Charles E. Johnson, of Raleigh. It is desirable that as many Counties as can make it convenient to be represented may do so, as business of importance to the Profession will be brought forward for consideration. Delegates from the County Societies, Associates, and Physicians generally are notified to attend.

WILLIAM H. McKEE, M. D.
Secretary.

Raleigh, March 26, 1850. 40—

KERR & MARBURY,

Successors to James P. Smith,

Importers and Dealers in
Cut, Pressed and Plain Glass.
AND EARTHERN WARE,
Lamps, Looking Glasses, Brittannia and Silver Plated Ware, Shower Baths, Refrigerators, &c.
Sign of the Octagon Pitcher,
Sycamore Street,
Petersburg, Va.

Are receiving their Spring supply, embracing a large, new and handsome assortment of all kinds of articles usually to be found in such establishments. They are prepared to offer goods at as low rates as any similiar House North. An examination of their stock is respectfully solicited.

Petersburg, Va., Feb. 26, 1851. 34—3t.

REMOVAL.

WM. G. NOBLE takes this means to inform his friends in North Carolina, that he continues with

Cameron, Hayward and Edwards,
(Late Lindsley, Cameron & Hayward,)
who have removed to
No. 161, Broadway, New York,

adjoining Rathbun's Hotel, and are now opening and will continue to receive by every Steamer from Europe the *Newest, Richest and most desirable styles of French, German, English, Italian, India Silk and*

FANCY GOODS,

to be found in this market. He particularly invites an examination by Merchants visiting the city, as he is determined to sell at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit. Orders will meet with strict attention.

New York, Feb. 20, 1850. 32—4w.

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!

LATEST FASHIONS.

OLIVER L. BURCH,

HAS just received his Spring supply of those beautiful *Lemoine Paris Calf Skins,* which he is manufacturing into Boots in a style that cannot be surpassed anywhere. Also, fine Opera Boots, Gaiters, Pump Boots, &c. For sale all kinds of Tools, Finding, &c. for the trade.

Raleigh, March 5, 1851. 25—

EVANS & COOKE,

One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE would respectfully inform our friends and the public generally that we intend keeping constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery
GROCERIES, &c.

and indeed every thing found in similar establishments. They present the following as specimens of their Stock.

Cheni, Jasper, and Black Silks,
Silk Tissue and Alborines,
Embroidered Granadines and Barege,
Dotted and Embroidered Swiss Muslins,
Poplins and Berage DeLanes,
Em. White Crape Shawls,
Jenny Lind Collars and Cuffs,
Ladies Kid Gloves and Mits,
Do Embroidered L C Hdkf's,
Teffita and Bonnet Ribbons,
Lace Capes, and thread Laces,
Chine and Embroidered Parasols,
Ginghams and Callicoes,
Shoes and Boots of every quality and price,
Bonnets and Hats of every description,
Black French Cloths and Casimeres,
Black Satin and Marseilles,
Bed Tick, Cottonades, Domestics, Crockery,
Weeding Hoes, Sugar, Coffee,

Adamantine Candles, and a number of articles not entimerated, all of which the Subscribers intend selling Cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers on a short credit. Don't forget to give us a call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

One door above Richard Smith's, No. 29, Fayetteville Street.

H. L. EVANS,
GEO. T. COOKE.

Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 39—

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS!

R. TUCKER, & SON.

WE would most respectfully invite public attention to our extensive and well selected Stock for the Spring and Summer trade of 1851. Some of which are

Rich Chenie and Chamelian Silks,	
Furlard and Indian,	do.
Black Gro De Lyon,	do.
Glace and Silver Grey,	do.

White and Colored Satin,
Organdi, Silk Tissue,
Toil DeLinde,
Challeys and Grenedines,
Printed Constantines,
Fancy French Jackonets,
Barege DeLane,
Imperial Chenie Ginghams,
Pink and Buff Linen do.
Orange, Purple, and mode col'd Lawns,
Dotted Swiss Muslin,
Embroidered and solid Tarltons,
Marcelines and Florences,
Swiss, Book, Mull, Nainsook, and check Muslins,
Rich Bonnet, Neck, Cap, and Cuff Ribbons,
Embroidered Canton crape Shawls,
Needle work, Capes, Collars, Cuffs and Puffs,
Do. do. Chemiscts and Undersleives,
Embroidered and corded bordered scolloped hdkfs
Paris Kid Gloves, first quality,
Silk and Linen, Buttons and Trimmings.
Real and Imitation Valenciens Edgings.

R. TUCKER & SON,

March 19th, 1851. 40—

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

THE undersigned, having formed a co-partnership, under the firm and style of

Wm R. Johnson & Co.,

for the purpose of conducting a Wholesale and Retail *Boot and Shoe* business in the City of Petersburg, will offer early in Februray a large and varied assortment of all articles usually embraced in the Shoe trade. They have taken the store on the east side of Sycamore Street, two doors below the house of Messrs. Paul & McIllwaine. Purchasing their goods for cash, they will be enabled to sell on the most accommodating terms to cash paying or punctual customers. They will also pay particular attention to the Wholesale Trade, and invite merchants and other wholesale dealers to examine their stock before buying elsewhere. They will also keep on hand an assortment of all articles in their line well suited to a retail custom, and respectfully solicit a call from their friends and the public generally.

WM. R. JOHNSON,
SAMUEL B. PAUL.

☞ Being in the employment of Messrs. William R Johnson & Co., I respectfully invite a call from my friends and former patrons. PETER W. ALFRIEND.

N. B. S. B. Paul continues to practice Law, and may be found at his Office over Messrs. Dunn & Spencer.

Petersburg, January 10, 1851. 21—2m.

LEATHER, LEATHER.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Leather for the Spring trade, which, for extent, variety and quality, has never been surpassed in Petersburg. We respectfully request an examination by our customers and all others who may want any articles in our line; and we pledge ourselves not to be undersold by any House in Virginia. Indeed, there are many articles of our own manufacture that we can sell as low as they are to be had in any Northern city. Below we give some of the leading articles:

1100 sides Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather.
350 do Russett and Waxed Upper Leather.
150 doz. Calf Skins, embracing 12 different grades.
150 do Lining and Binding Skins.
Skirting, Harness and Bridle Leather.
Bag Hides and Hog Skins.
Patent Leather of every kind.

F. A. & R. H. FORD.
No 21, Old Street.
Opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.
Petersburg, Va

N. B. Always in store a supply of sewed and pegged Brogans of our own make at the lowest market prices.

Petersburg, Va., March 8, 1851. 36—tf.

$10,000! State Bonds.

Treasury Office, Raleigh, N. C.,
March 19, 1851.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the 21st of April next, for the purchase of ten thousand dollars worth of bonds, issued by the State of North Carolina, interest at the rate of six per centum per annum payable semi-annually and principal payable at the end of twenty years. Issued under an Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, at the session of 1848–'49, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company."

Persons bidding will endorse on their letters "*Proposals for State Stocks.*"

DANIEL W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.

Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 40—td.

$40,000! State Bonds.

Treasury Office, Raleigh, N. C.,
March 19, 1851.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the 21st of April next, for the purchase of Forty Thousand Dollars worth of bonds issued by the State of North Carolina, interest at the rate of six per centum per annum payable semi-annually and principal payable at the end of ten years. Issued under an Act of the General Assembly of this State at the session of 1850–'51 entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of the debts of the State."

Persons bidding will endorse on their letters "*Proposals for State Stocks.*" DANIEL W. COURTS.
Public Treasurer.

Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 40—td.

Spring Styles for 1851.

R. TUCKER & SON have now ready for the inspection of their friends and customers a large and fashionable assortment of Hats, suitable for the season. Consisting of

Bebee's and Warburton's Extra Moleskin HATS,		
French style	do.	do.
Men's Medium Brim, Beaver,		do.
Campeachy and Panama,		do.
Gent's Fashionable shape Panama,		do.
do. " " Leghorn,		do.
Boy's and Children's Summer,		do.
Men's and Boy's Mexican,		do.
Do. do. California,		do.
Palmleaf, Leghorn, and Pearl Straw,		do.

Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 40—

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

Among the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life—increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind, than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known, can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Oour space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures affected by its use, but we would present the following opinions of eminent men and refer further enquiry to the circular which the Agent below named, will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these facts.

F om the President of Amherst College, the celebrated Professor Hitchcock.

"James C. Ayer—Sir; I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngial and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L. L. D."

From the widely celebrated Professor Silliman, M D., L. L. D., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist. Med. Phil. and Scientific Societies of America and Europe.

"I deem the Cherry Pectoral an admirable composition from some of the best articles in the Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of diseases it is intended to cure."

New Haven Ct.,849.

Major Pattison, President of the S. C Senate, states he has used the Cherry Pectoral with wonderful success, to cure an inflammation of the lungs.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Raleigh by Williams, Haywood, & Co., and by Druggists throughout the State.

February 14, 1851. 855—1y.

Important to
MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT

SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

State of North Carolina, Warren county.

The Petition of Henry Harris, and of Virginia A. Wright, Minerva H. Wright, William D. Wright, Drury S. Wright, Lucy B. Wright and Henry A. Wright, infants under twenty-one years of age, by their next friend Anderson Wright, *vs.* Eliza Davis, Mary Aycock and Augustus Aycock, children of Henry Aycock dec'd., Sally Aycock, Mary Aycock, Martha Ann Aycock, Ann Maria Aycock and Frances Aycock, children of Claiborn Aycock dec'd., Sally Aycock, and Samuel Aycock—Petition in Warren Court of Equity, for a Sale of Land for the purpose of Partition.

AFFIDAVIT having been made before me by Henry Harris, one of the Petitioners in the above cause, that Augustus Aycock and Samuel Aycock, two of the above defendants, are non-residents of this State, publication is hereby made according to act of Assembly, for six weeks, notifying the said Augustus Aycock and Samuel Aycock of the filing of said Petition, and that they be and appear at the next term of our said Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Warren, at the Court House in Warrenton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Charles M. Cook, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D., 1850.

C. M. COOK, C M. E.

December 21. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 847—w6t.

State of North Carolina—Martin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1851.

Samuel Hyman, Administrator of William S. Hines, against Christopher C. Hines and others, Petition for settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the children and next of kin of Kenneth Sherrod and Elizabeth Wallace are non residents of this State: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard, for the said children and next of kin of Kenneth Sherrod and Elizabeth Wallace to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Martin, at the Court House in the Town of Williamston, on the second Monday of April next, and plead, answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, L. Johnson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday in January, A. D., 1851.

L. JOHNSON, C. C. C.

February, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 33—6w.

Yet Alive
AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE.
SELLING OFF AT COST.

A LARGE Stock of new and fashionable Dry Goods of the latest Styles and Patterns. Also, a large assortment of Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Cotton, Yarn, Hardware, Cutlery, Double and Single Barrel Guns and Pistols. The purchaser will save from fifteen to twenty per cent by calling at this Store before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell out my entire Stock of Goods this winter for the purpose of removing South the following Spring. You will find me at the well known corner Store formerly occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith corner of Harget and Fayetteville streets. Bear this in mind. J. CREECH.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850 6 -.

HENRY GERHARDT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

SMITHFIELD, Johnston Co., North Carolina.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a large and rich supply of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Trimmings

of all sorts; and that he is prepared to execute work in the best manner and at moderate prices.

He also has on hand a superior lot of

Ready-Made Clothing,

consisting of Cloaks, Overcoats, Business Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, lamb's wool Shirts, &c., which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

He solicits a call from those in want of Clothing, as he is determined to give good bargains, and to do his work in the best and most approved style.

HENRY GERHARDT.

Smithfield, October 14th, 1850. 837—3m.

Fayetteville & Northern Plank Road
Meeting at Finch's Store, Johnston County.

A PUBLIC Meeting will take place at Finch's Store, in Johnston County, on Saturday, March 29th, at 11 o'clock.

All persons who are interested in the construction of the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road are invited to attend.

Fayetteville, March 3, 1851. [illegible]

NORTH CAROLINA
FASHIONABLE JEWELRY STORE,

Palmer & Ramsay

HAVE Just received the most splendid stock of

Rich and Handsome Goods

in their line ever offered for sale in the city of Raleigh, the elegance of the articles being only surpassed by their usefulness and convenience. The patterns are entirely new, and the beauty of the various designs by which they are embellished are quite *unique* and fanciful, reaching the very highest perfection of art and skill. We desire an *inspection*, which is the only proof necessary to convince all persons of correct taste that such splendid Goods, at such very reasonable prices, were never offered before in North Carolina. Our Fashionable Store, therefore, stands A. No. 1, among the attractions of the City of Raleigh during the present Winter.

Splendid Gold and Silver Watches,
Gold, vest, fob and guard Chains,
Ladie's watch chains, new style,
Seals, keys, chains, earrings, breastpins, rings,
Diamond breast pins and Rings,
Gold lockets, braclets, ketches, and necklaces,
Gold and silver Pencils and pens,
Gold silver, and steel spectacles,
Gold and silver buttons and studs,
Gold and silver thimbles, and silver combs,
Gold and silver buckles and slides,
Coral, assorted, silver and shell card cases,
Clocks, warranted good time pieces,
Silver table, desert, and teaspoons.
Ladles, sugar tongs, cream, and salt spoons,
Silver & plated butter knives, silver forks and cups
Steel keys and chains and music boxes,
Steel worked bags, tassells, rings and beads,
A large collection of fine Cutlery,
Perfumery for the toilet, and fancy Boxes,
Full sets fine Waiters,
Rich plated Castors, candlesticks, baskets,
Waiters and fruit stands, new styles,
Brittania ware and flower vaces,
Pocket books and silk purses,
Hair, tooth and shaving brushes,
Pistols, table cutlery and guitar strings,
Fancy Goods,

Their personal attention will be devoted to repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Old gold and silver taken in exchange.

November 1850. 6—

$125 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles north of Tosnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the second of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.

Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of a Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road. It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of Moses Hagens, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.

The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably to call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.

Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.

GUILFORD HORN.

Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 814—tf.

THE Undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies and the Public in general, that he and his Agents are almost daily puting up Pianos in some part of North Carolina, on trial and for inspection; and all Instruments that do not give satisfaction, will be taken back and no charges made for transportation or carriage. Persons wanting good Pianos will please send their orders. Address

A. KUHN,
No. 75, Greene st., Baltimore, Md.

List of Prices.

	With metalic or iron plates.	Entire metalic frame.
6 octave	$180 to 250,	$250 to 300,
6½ "	250 to 300,	275 to 350,
7 "	300 to 350,	350 to 500.

Grand Pianos for 500 to 1000 dollars.

The above named Instruments are elegantly Manufactured in Beautiful Mahogany and Rosewood cases, of soft and sweet, or powerful and brilliant tone, as the purchaser may wish, with all the latest improvements that constitute a good and serviceable Piano. No hemlock or toywork connected with them. I would particularly recommend the metalic frame; the climate or change of weather has no effect on them, and are well adapted for the Southern climate; and can, with all safety, be carried by water or land to any part of the United States. The manufacturer is able to give any number of references for 15 years back, of the durability of the Instrument, by Professors, Amateurs, and in Seminaries, where they have been 10 to 13 hours daily in use for a number of years.

April, 1840. 806—cow 1y pd.

READY MADE CLOTHING,
At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City. A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh,6, 1850. 840—w tf.

COTTON YARN AND SEINE TWINE
MADE BY NEW MACHINERY.
BATTLE AND COMPANY,
Rocky Mount, Nash County, North Carolina,

ARE now manufacturing of excellent quality, *Cotton Yarn* and *Seine Twine*, which they will sell at the LOWEST PRICES.

Their Machinery is New, and they feel no hesitation in WARRANTING their manufactures to give satisfaction. Merchants within 50 miles of Rocky Mount, ordering not less than 500 llbs. shall have Yarns delivered to them free of additional expense.

Rocky Mount, Nash Co. N. C.
March 3d, 1850. 801—1y.

McMahon's American Gardener.

ADAPTED to the climates and seasons of the United States; Containing a complete account of all the work necessary to be done in the

Kitchen Garden,
Fruit Garden,
Orchard,
Vineyard,
Nursery,

Pleasure Ground,
Flower Garden,
Green House,
Hot House, and
Forcing Frames.

For every month in the year, ninth edition, greatly improved.

This is an invaluable work to all who wish to obtain any information on the subject of Gardening in all its various branches. Also, the Ladies Flower Garden Directory by Downing. For sale at

TURNER'S,
N. C. Book Stoore.

Raleigh, March 20, 1851. 40—

Job Printing.
Neatly Executed at the Standard Print. Office

GARDEN SEEDS,

Growth of 1850; raised by the United Society called Shakers, and Dr. Landreth. For sale by

Henry D. Turner,
North Carolina Book Store, Raleigh, N. C.

Artichoke—Green Globe.
Asparagus—Giant.
Beans—Early China Dwarf, Early six weeks, (yellow,) Refugee, or thousand to one, Horticultural Pole, Large Lima, Carolina Lima.
Beet—Early Flat Bassano, Early Blood Turnip, Early Orange Turnip, French Amber Sugar, White Selesia Sugar, Long Broad, Long Mangel Wurtzel.
Brocoli—Large Purple Cape, Large White Cape.
Cauliflower—Early, Large Late.
Cabbage—Early Sugar Loaf, Early York, Early Drumhead, Large York, Large Drumhead, Mammoth, (new,) Flat or Late Dutch, Drumhead Savoy, (new.)
Celery—Large White Solid, Rose colored, Solid Silver giant, (new.)
Corn—Early Hawk, Early Canada, Early Smith's White, Sioux or Dutton, Early Tuscarora, Early Sugar, Early White Flint.
Cress—Curled or Peppergrass, Broad Leaved, Extra Curled (new,) Water.
Cucumber—Early Green Cluster, Early Frame, Early Short Green, White Spined, Long Green, Turkey, Long Green, (Keens,) Small Gherkins.
Carrot—Early Horn, Large Altringham, White Field.
Egg Plant—Large Purple, White, (ornamental.)
Endive—Green Curled, Broad Leafed.
Kale—Green Curled Scotch, Sea.
Leek—Large Scotch, or Flag, Large London.
Lettuce—Imperial Sugar Loaf, Early White Head, Early curled Silesia, Large Green Head, Icehead, Ice Coss, Royal Cabbage Head early, Extra Cabbage Head, Brown Dutch.
Melon—Large Musk, Large Yellow Cantelope, Green Citron, Fine Nutmeg, Ward's Nectar, Pine Apple, Persian, Pomegranate, Fragrant, Water Imperial, Water Early Apple Seed, Water Long Island, Water Carolina, Water Citron, for preserves.
Okra—Long White, Short Green.
Onion—White Silver Skin, Yellow, Red, Welsh or French, for Soups.
Parsnip—Guernsey, Long White, Hollow crown.
Parsley—Plain or Single, Curled, Dwarf Curled.
Peas—Early Cedo Nulli, Early Prince Albert, (new,) Early May extra, Early June, Early Charlton, Bishop's Early Dwarf, Large White Marrowfat, Large Black Eye, Dwarf Marrowfat.
Radish—Long White Summer, Early Scarlet Short Top, Long Salmon, Long Scarlet or Early Frame Scarlet or Cherry Turnip, Philadelphia Large White Turnip, Yellow Turnip, White Fall Spanish, Black Fall Spanish.
Carrot—Long Scarlet or Blood, Long Orange.
Sorrel—English Garden Broad leaved.
Spinage—Broad Leaved Savoy, Round leaved, New Flanders Prickly.
Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.
Squash—Bush Crookneck Summer, Dutch Summer Scallop, white and yellow, Vegetable Marrow, Sweet Potatoe, Valaparaiso.
Tomato—Large Smooth Red, Yellow, Cherry.
Turnip—Early Dutch, Large English Norfolk, Red Top Flat, White Flat, Rutabaga, Yellow Swedish, French, white, Long White.
Herbs—Caraway, Dill, Fengel, Lavender, Lemon balm, Sage, Summer Savoy, Sweet Basil, Majo-Thyme.
Grass Seeds—White Dutch clover, Lucerne, Blue Grass Lawn Grass mixed, Cole or Rape Seed.

Feb. 26th, 1851. 35—

Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797— tf.

JANUARY, 1851.

HENRY D. TURNER has this day received the following elegant Works suitable for Presents, &c.

The Pathways and Abiding places of our Lord, with 20 engravings on Steel. Women of the Old Testament. Reed's Female Poets of America, Illustrated with engravings and Illuminations. The life of Christ, by Rev. H. Hastings Weld. Washington Irving's Sketch Book.. Tales of a Traveller. Oliver Goldsmith & Knickerbocker's, New York. With engravings from designs by Darley. Proverbial Philosophy, 4to., 16 engravings, 12mo., 12. The Winter Bloom, with 9 brilliant Illuminations in Oil colors. American Female Poets. By Caroline May 12 Illustrations. British " " Geo. W. Bethune 12 Illustrations.

ALL THE ANNUALS FOR 1851.

Leaflets of Memory,
The Keepsake,
The Iris,
Gems of Beauty,
Token of Friendship,
Friendship's Offering,

Gem of the Season,
Cabinet of Modern Art,
The Snow Flake,
The Christmas Tribune,
Keepsake of Friendship,
Temperance Offering.

Bibles and Prayer Books of every edition and style of binding.

A splendid assortment of Juvenile Books, Games, &c.

Raleigh, January 17, 1851. 22—

New Goods, New Goods!
Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing those

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it. ALEXANDER CREECH.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 8—

North Carolina Executor.

THE North Carolina Executor, containing the Statutes and Common Law of the State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms and Precedents, intended as a safe Guide to Executors and Administrators, in their practical management of Estates, acording to the laws now in force; with which is necessarily connected the kindred subjects of Wills, Legacies, Dowers, and other provisions for Widows, distribution of Estates, Descent of Land, Partition, Guardianship, &c.

For Sale at the N. C. Bookstore, by
H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Feb. 1851. 32—

Works on Cooking, &c.

THE Modern House Wife, comprising one thousand Receipts for the Economic and Judicious preparation of every meal of the day—by Alexis Soyer. The complete Cook and Confectioner—by J. M. Sandersons The United States practical Receipt Book. Miss Leslie's Lady's New Receipt Book. Modern Cooking—by Eliz. Acton. Virginia House Wife, or Methodical Cook—by Miss Randolph. Miss Beecher's Domestic Receipt Book. Miss Beecher's Domestic Economy. Well and cheap, for Domestic use, a book of useful Receipts. For sale at

TURNER'S N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Febuary 8, 1851.

New Books.

THE Life and Correspondence of Robert Southey, complete, with portrait. The Portfolio of a Southern Medical Student, by George M. Whalton, M. D., with Illustrations by Croome.

Home Influence by Grace Aguillor.
Mother's Recompense " "
Vale of Cedars, by " "
Woman's Friendship " "
The Bards of the Bible, by Gilfillon.

Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

GARDEN SEEDS
WARRANTED FRESH AND [illegible]

February 1, 1851.

Asparagus—Giant.
Beet—French Sugar, Mangel Wurzel, White Sugar, Long Blood Red, *Extra* Early Turnip, Early Red Turnip.
Borecole—Purple.
Brussel's Sprouts.
Broccoli—Superior White, Superior Purple. These are of genuine varieties, and with proper culture we warrant them to produce flowers.
Beans—Early Yellow Six Weeks, Royal Dwarf Kidney, Early China Red Eye, *Extra* Early Six Weeks, Refugee or 1000 to 1, Late Valentine, Large Lima.
Cauliflower—Early White, Purple and others.
Corrat—Long Orange, Large White Field.
Cabbage—Heart, Early York, Early Battersea, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Drumhead, Large York, Large Late Drumhead, Late Sugar Loaf, Late Flat Dutch, Large Bergen or Great American, Green Curled Savoy, Red Pickling or Purple, and Premium Flat Dutch.
Celery—White Solid, Giant Red, Silver Giant, Rose Colored, solid.
Cress—Pepper Grass.
Corn Salad—Large French.
Cucumber—Early Frame, Early Cluster, Long Pickling, Early Yellow, Long Green, Long Green Turkey, Long White Spine.
Encive—White curled.
Egg Plant—Early Purple, Large Late Purple.
Kale—Green Curled Scotch, Sea Kale.
Lettuce—Early Curled Selesia, Early Cabbage, Brown Dutch, Ice Drumhead.
Melon—Carolina Water, Long Striped, True Spanish, Mountain Sweet, Nutmeg, Citron Nutmeg, Fine Netted Cantilope, Yellow Cantilope.
Onion—Silver Skin, Large Red, White Onion Setts Yellow do.
Parsnip—Large Dutch, sugar or sweet.
Peas—Early Six Weeks, Prince Albert's *extra* Early, (earliest known,) Early Charlton. Coates new Imperial, very superior, Royal Dwarf Marrowfat, Early Dwarf Prolific.
Pepper—Red Cherry, Cayenne, Large Bell, Squash, or Tomato, Sweet Spanish.
Pumpkin—Large Cheese, Cashaw, Mammoth.
Radish—Early Scarlet, Long Scarlet, Red Turnip, White Turnip.
Squash—Early Flat Bush, Egg or Apple, Lima or Cocoanut and Crook Neck.
Tomato—Large Red, Pear Shape Large Yellow.
Bird—Canary, Hemp, Rape.
Sundries—Early Corn, Lucerne, Okra, Turnip, Salsafy, Spinnage, Victoria Rhubard, Triple Curled Parsley, Mustard, Clover, White, Kentucky Blue Grass, Licerne, Flower Seed, a general assortment.

Those who wish a supply of Garden or Flower seed, will please send their orders soon. Country Merchants supplied upon such terms as will enable them to make a good profit. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Feb. 19, 1851. 32—

A. B. STITH,
Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

New Books.

FOOT Prints of the Creator $1,25.
The Home Altar by Rev. Charles F. Deems, 75 cts.
The Eminent Dead or Triumph of Faith in the Dying Hour, $1,00
The Angel World, a Poem by Philip James Bailey, Author of Festus, 50 cts.
Life of John Randolph of Roanoke by Hugh A. Garland 2 vol. Muslin, $3,50.
History of the Polk administration by Lucien B. Chase, $2,50
Annals of the Queens of Spain by Mrs. Anneta George, 2 vol. cloth 1,50.
Lives of Literary and Scientific Men of America, $1,00.
Ways of the Hour by J. Fenimore Cooper, $1,25.
The Lily and the Fatom of the Huguenots in Florida, by W. Gilmore Simms.
Life here and there by N. P. Willis.
The Vale of Cedars by Grace Aguilar.
The Earl's Daughter, by Rev. W. Sewell.

Just received and for sale by
POMEROY & O'NEAL.

December 9, 1850. 13—

Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

COLLINS & Co's Axes, Handsaws, Files, Augers Chisels.
Hammer, Curry Combs, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives.
One Set Balance Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pieces.
Balance Handled Carvers and Forks, and Steels.
Brass and Fancy Cast And-irons.
Brass Headed Iron Shovels and Tongs
Spades and Shovels, Trace Chains, and Halter chains.
Cotton and Wool Cards, No. 6, 8, 9 and 10.
Toilet and Swing Looking Glasses.
Superior English Mustard, sup. carb soda, cloves, mace, Nutmegs.
Spanish Indigo, copperas, Fresh and salt snuff, powder, shot, and lead.
Turpentine and toilet soap, starch, shoe thread and Bed Cords.
Prime green and black Tea.
Nails and brads, cast german and blister steel,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 30th, 1850. 839—

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more. The lands upon which these are situated is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina. There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provisions.

JOHN A. AVIRETT.

Catharine Lake, Onslow Co. N. C.
July 22, 1850. 836—

NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.
South East Corner Capitol Square.

Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

Blanks for Sale.

BLANK DEEDS for Land, and Blank Warrants for Constables, for sale at the Standard Office.

March 26, 1851. 41—tf.

Ladies Kid and Mo. Walking Shoes,

AND Goat Skin Bootees. Just received from the Manufactory by

J. BROWN,
No 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, March 25, 1851. 41—

NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company is now taking insurance on the lives of healthy persons and Slaves, at their established rates of premium. This being the only Life Insurance Company in the State, and working under a charter suited to the condition and circumstances of all, the Directors feel no hesitation in saying that it affords greater inducements for the insurance of lives than any other Company in the country.

The 5th Sec. of the Charter provides "That the husband may insure his own life, for the sole use and benefit of his wife or children, free from the claims of the representatives of the husband or any of his creditors."

It is conducted on the *mutual* plan, each person insured becoming a member thereof, and not liable beyond the amount of his premium.

Policies for $100 to $5000 will be issued on the life of a white person; and on Slaves for two-thirds their market value, for a term of from one to five years, as the owner may desire.

All losses of the Company are paid within 90 days after proof of loss is furnished. No California risks taken.

The business of the Company is conducted under the immediate supervision of

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All Communications on business should be addressed post paid, to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.

Nov. 1, 1850. 1—

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!
Henry D. Turner,
Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer

No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of

Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c., Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books, Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

P. F. PESCUD,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist

FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

OFFERS for cash, or approved credit, at the lowest market prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
French, English and American Chemicals,
Foreign and Domestic Soaps.

Perfumery,
Fancy Articles,
Fancy Soaps,
Brushes,
Extracts,
Trusses,
Leeches,

Paints and Oils,
Dye Stuffs,
Druggists Labels,
Window Glass,
Surgical Instruments,
Druggists' Glass Ware,
Shaker's Herbs and Roots,

PURE BRANDY, MADEIRA, SHERRY AND PORT WINES,
Selected for Medicinal purposes.

Sands Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Ayer's Cherry Pectorial, Doctor Wiley's Cough Candy, Genuine Cod Liver Oil, together with every article comprising the stock of a Physician or Druggist.

April 7, 1850. 809—

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,
MORGANTON, Burke Co. N.C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the

TRAVELLING PUBLIC

that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new.*

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House. J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

New Watch and Jewelery Store.

W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of

Watches and JeWelry,

in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of

Fashionable Jewelry,

such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Broaches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

BOOT and SHOE
MANUFACTORY.

O. L. BURCH would inform his old customers as well as others, that he has now in his employ

As good Workmen as there is in the Union,

and feels confident that he can make any article in his line as well if not a little better than can be got elsewhere. He has neither spared pains nor expense in procuring the service of workmen for the above purpose.

His Materials are the best known to the Trade.

The Latest Fashions always at hand.

Call two doors below the Post Office.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1850, a Negro man, who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Wm. Crosstic of Kentucky, and that he was purchased by said Crosstic from John C. Moore of Raleigh. Said negro is of a light complexion, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has two of his upper teeth out in front. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

C. KLUTTS, Sheriff.

Salisbury, N. C. October 15, 1850. 3—tf.

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

AT No. 9, FAYETTEVILLE ST.

BLACK French Cloth,
Black Doe Skin Cassimeres.
Fancy Cassimeres, a general assortment.
Good and Common Vestings.
Black Satin do
Silk and Worsted Serge, Padding and Canvass.
Bed Blankets, various sizes.
White and Black Cotton Wadding.
Gentlemen's Marino Shirts and Half Hose.

For Sale low by
J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 28th Oct., 1850. 839—tf.

For Sale.

CARPETING, Tufted Hearth Rugs and Carpet Binding,
75 Negro Blankets, Negro Kirsy, Marlboro Stripes,
100 ps. Dark and Light Prints, Dobloys and Muslins,
Sup. Table and Towelling Diaper, Bird's eye Diaper,
With a general assortment of Crockery and Glass ware—among them,
White Granite Dinner and Tea ware, Ewers and Basins,
White China Tea Setts, and Cups and Saucers,
Cut and Moulded Goblets, Tumblers and Wine Glasses,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville street,

Raleigh Oct. 28, 1850. 839—

NORTH CAROLINA
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, Wm. Badham, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.

S. W. Whiting,
Richard Smith, } Executive Committee.
John Primrose,

This Company is now in successful operation, and is prepared to effect insurance against fire on all kinds of property, (Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries excepted.)

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, January 2, 1850. 793—

General Agency,
HAMPTON & STAPP,
TEXAS.

THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a partnership for the transaction of business with the several departments at the seat of Government, in Austin,—such as the adjustment and collection of claims against the State, the procuring of Land-patents, or any other business connected with the General Land office, the Adjutant General's office, the Comptroller's office, or the Treasury Department, and the purchase or sale of lands, scrip, land, &c., &c. Charges will be moderate. Letters on business must be *post-paid.*

J. W. HAMPTON, City of Austin.
D. W. STAPP, Victoria.

REFERENCES:

Hon. C. G. Keenan, Speaker House of Representatives, Huntsville.
" M. D. K. Taylor, Jefferson,
Gen. Edw. H. Tarrant, Corsicana,
" J. D. Henderson, S Augustine,
" Joseph Bates, Galveston,
Hon. John H. McRae, Milam,
" James C. Wilson, Matagorda.
Mr. J. W. Cruger, Houston,
" John D. Logan, Washington, D. C.
W. D. Miller, Esq., Austin, Texas,
Hon. D. C. Van Derlip, San Antonio,
" Wm. G. W. Jowers, Palestine,
" R. E. Clements, Brownsville,
" Burrel P. Smith, Clarksville,
" N. B. Charlton, Woodville,
" J. M. Clough, Marshall,
" David C. Dickson, Anderson,
" W. M. Cochran, Dallas,
" Adolph. Sterne, Nacogdoches,
" J. M. Smith, Shelbyville,
H. W. Conner, Esq., Charleston, S. C.
W. W. Holden, Raleigh, N. C.

Austin, Sept. 1850. 26—

HARDING'S CLOTHING STORE.
NO. 1, TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS,
RALEIGH N. C.

AT HOME AGAIN,

WITH the largest assortment of Gents' Ready made Clothing and Fashionable Goods ever before offered in Raleigh. Being connected as most of our customers are aware, with Messrs. Scott, Keen & Company, Manufacturers at Newark, New Jersey, one of the

Largest and best Houses in the U. S.

affords us facilities for conducting our business which others do not possess.

Let it be *distinctly* understoodtherefore, that our Goods *Are Superior to any others offered in this Market.*

We are our own Manufacturers. We import most of our Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, and pay no second or third profit on these articles, which enables us to offer the same quality of Goods, much less than those Establishments whose purchases are made from Wholesale houses.

We ask only an examination of our Stock to convince those who are judges of styles and fabrics.

E. L. HARDING & Co.

Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1850. 838—

New Confectionary & Grocery Store.
3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,
Do. St. Croix,
Candles and Soap,
Black and Imp. Tea,
Saleratus and Snuff.

Crushed Sugar,
Havana do.
Pepper and Spice,
Copperas and Ginger,
Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,
Dolls, Accordians,
Fancy Candies, Citron,
Almonds, Filberts,
Palm Nuts,

Water Crackers,
Butter and Soda, do.
Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
English Walnuts,
Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store.

They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business,* and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

Practice what you Preach.

From Liverpool to Wilmington N. C.
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

I have just received a large stock of *CHINA, GLASS & QUEEN'S WARE* direct from the Liverpool manufactories, which I am prepared to sell on very reasonable terms, at wholesale or retail.

To all who are disposed to encourage direct importations, I would say that a fair share of patronage is all I ask to enable me to compete with any other importer in the United States. I offer a fair chance to all who are disposed to build up Southern Independence.

In addition to the Crockery Business, I will continue to keep a large and well selected stock of

Farming Implements,

to which I particularly invite the attention of my farming friends. I am continually in receipt of the latest improvements in these articles, and will take great pleasure in showing them to all who are desirous of examining them. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, Nov. 13, 1850. 5—6m.

Loubin's and Rousel's Extracts
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Heliotrape,
Violet,
West End,
Jassamin,
Rose Citronella,
" Geranium,
Italian Flowers,
Musk,

Bouquet De Caroline,
Jockey Club,
Vervaine,
Lily,
Patchouly,
Jenny Lind,
Jube Rose,
Honey Suckle.

Also, Farina Cologne, fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Toilet Balls, and a large Stock of Dressing Combs, Hair Tooth, and Nail brushes which will be sold low at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Dec. 19th, 1850. 15—

SOAPS SOAPS!

I HAVE just received a splendid stock of American, French, and English Soaps, consisting in part as follows:

6 doz. Low's old Brown Windsor
6 " Large Omnibus Brown,
6 " Palmyrene, (a new variety,)
1 box Barber's Soap,
21 " Hotel Soap,
4 doz. Assorted, Rose, Almond, Portrait, Imitation Fruit, Poncine, Spring Flowers, Honey, Jinny Lind, Wash Balls, Military, and Almond Soap.
6 doz. Creams, and Glophane, assorted,

All of the best quality, and for sale low, by
P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—